The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,502.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... —Rupees Fifty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
including postage	„ 72	0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on the 12th April 1870, at noon.

	April 1870		April.
Leave Bombay	12	Leave Galle	19
„ Carwar	13	„ Negapatam	22
„ Mangalore	14	„ Pondicherry	23
„ Tellicherry	14	„ Madras	26
„ Cannanore	15	„ Coconada	28
„ Calicut	15	„ Vizagapatam	29
„ Beypore	15	„ Bimlipatam	29
„ Cochin	16	„ Gopalpore	30
			May.
„ Tuticorin	17	„ False Point	1
„ Colombo	18	Arrive Calcutta	2

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. W. Day, will be despatched on the 4th April 1870, at noon.

Up.	April.	Down.	April.
Leave Bombay	4	Leave Bussorah	22
„ Kurrachee	8	„ Mahomerah	22
„ Guadur	9	„ Fao	22
„ Muscat	12	„ Bushire	24
„ Bunder Abbas	14	„ Linga	26
„ Linga	15	„ Bunder Abbas	28
„ Bushire	18	„ Muscat	30
„ Fao	19	„ Guadur May.	2
„ Mahomerah	19	„ Kurrachee	4
Arrive Bussorah	20	Arrive Bombay	7

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Via Suez Canal.

THE new A. I. Screw Steamer BYWELL CASTLE, 891 tons register, 120 horse power, will be despatched hence about 5th proximo.

For Freight only apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT via SUEZ CANAL.

THE A. I. Screw Steamer MILBANKE, 843 tons register, 150 Horse Power, Captain Smith, will be despatched hence about 5th proximo.

For freight only apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYAWAR COAST.

THE Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at 10 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Dwarka. For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 28th March 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Hana, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 2nd proximo, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 28th March 1870.

ITALIAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY RUBATTINO.

(Direct service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa. Cargo also booked to all other Mediterranean Ports with transhipment at Genoa.)

THE Steam Ship Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, intend to ESTABLISH a regular LINE of STEAMERS, between the above named Italian Port and Bombay, and with this view have already despatched to this port the first-class Steamer AFRICA, 1,500 tons, Captain Dodero, expected to arrive here on MONDAY, the 28th instant.

This steamer will accordingly be despatched hence on or about the 10th April, with first and second class passengers and general cargo to the following ports, viz. Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms under the Company's Floating Policy on goods shipped by their own Steamers.

For further particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—ARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles [illegible] per [illegible]

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship ASIE, 1,200 tons, Captain Lapierre, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 4th April, and will be followed by the EUROPE, Captain Martino, to sail about the 3rd May next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th March, 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th April via the Canal to Liverpool.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE MAGDALA, leaving 25th April, and the NEERA, 21st May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class	£55
Second Class	£35

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing under any flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight:—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea	24 shillings per ton of 40 Eng. c. ft.	
Indigo, Silk	60 „ „	20 cwt.
Gum, Incense, Coffee, Pepper		
Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c.	40 „ „	20 cwt.

inclusive of transhipment-expences, as also of eventual charges for disembarkment, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent Lst.

From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep.
10 „ 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,

Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company,

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer BENGAL, (2185 Tons and 465 H. P.) will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via the CANAL about the end of April.

She will carry passengers at the following rates:—

TO SUEZ	£40
TO PORT SAID	£42
TO LIVERPOOL	£60

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY

Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 16th March 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.,) Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 1st April, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 30th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
26th March 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
½ „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship KENYON, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain Jenkins, will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents ship Kenyon.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF CASHMERE, from Glasgow, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Bryce without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 29th March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(With Despatch.)

THE ship DILHARREE, A.I. 16 years, at Lloyds, 1,293 tons register, W. H. Bisset, Commander, has excellent accommodation for passengers—For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 30th March 1870. W. NICOL & Co.

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY of EDINBURGH and LONDON.

Established 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B. and K.S.I.

The DIRECTORS beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the LIFE BUSINESS of the Company in India, they have resolved upon ESTABLISHING a BRANCH OFFICE in CALCUTTA.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of—

1. The Accumulated Funds in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting as at 31st December 1868 to	£2,112,450	
2. The Paid-Capital of the Company	250,000	
In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of	£1,750,000	
3. The Life Revenue, which for 1868, consisted of—		
Life Premiums	£267,538	
Interest on Funds, &c.	93,210	
		360,748

The Rates of Premium are moderate.

Nine-Tenths of the whole Profits in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every Five Years.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS WILL BE MADE AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1870.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened on or before that date will share in the Fund then to be divided, which will consist of the Profits made during the Previous Five Years.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a Local Board of Directors, *viz.*:

H. M. Aitken, Esq., of Messrs. John Elliott & Co., Merchant.
L. P. Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator General.
S. E. Collis, Esq., of Messrs. Stack, Collis, and Mirfield.
John F. Ogilvy, Esq., of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., Merchant.
Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.

Medical Officer, Dr C Palmer, 6, Middleton Street.
Law Agents, Messrs. Stack, Collis and Mirfield.

W. B. Walls, Manager.

Prospectuses, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information, may be obtained at the Company's Office, 15, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, or from

W NICOL & Co.,
Agents for the Company in Bombay.

Bombay, 29th March 1870.

CHAMPAGNE.

JUST LANDED, a small consignment of Dry and Pale CHAMPAGNE, direct from Rheims, and never before imported into this country.

With a view to its introduction here it is put up at nearly cost price, namely, Rs. 33 per case containing one dozen Quarts, and Rs. 36 per case containing two dozens Pints. Sample bottle at Rs. 3½ qts. and Rs. 1½ pt., to be had of Messrs. MERWANJEE & Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street.

Terms—Cash only.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

THURSDAY, 31st MARCH 1870.

MOST POSITIVELY

THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE

OF THE

PRESENT DRAMATIC TROUPE,

IN A

SPECIAL PROGRAMME

OF

HIGH CLASS COMEDY

AND

SPARKLING BURLESQUE.

The Curtain will rise at 9 o'clock precisely to Tom Taylor, Esq.'s, celebrated Comedy, in three Acts, entitled,

STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude, for the last time in Bombay, with H. J. Byron's Burlesque of

THE MAID AND THE MAGPIE,

OR

THE FATAL SPOON.

PROGRAMME OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.

Scene 1st—Fabrizio's Farm.

The Grey Mare, &c.—A lazy Boy and Lacey's Acting Drama. Maidenly Misgivings.—The Deserter—The Ordeal—The Escape.

Song, "A Master I have"	Pippo.
Song, "I hear them speak of my Fatherland"	Ninette.
Duet and Dance, "Kiss me Quick"	Ninette and Gianetto.
Air, "Poor Dog Tray"	Villabella.
Duet, "Sally come up"	Ninette and Magistrate.

THE SPOON.

Scene 2nd.—The Village—"Old Clo"—The Stage-struck Hero-Hero-icks—Air, "Bonnie Dundee," by Isaac—Duet and Break-down, Air, "When I my Banjo play," by Pippo and Isaac.

Scene 3rd.—Interior of Fabrizio's Farm—The Bargain—A little Hustings oratory—Ballet by all the Characters—The Missing Spoon—Ninette accused!—Oh agony!!—Grand Concert Piece, "Do not Mingle," by the Characters.

Scene 4th.—The Village—The appointed Spot—"Mad, mad, my masters."

Scene 5th.—The Prison—Air, "There is now my Joy," by Ninette—The Parting—The Meeting—Unpleasant Preparations—Blessings—Blubberings—and Broken Heart—Concert Piece, "Haste to the Wedding," by Ninette, Gianetto, Magistrate, and Villabella.

Scene Last—The Village—Petty Larceny—Stop Thief—The Procession—The Joyful Discovery—The Favourite takes the lead and wins by a neck, closely followed by Gianetto and Fernando—The Magistrate and the Magpie nowhere.

HAPPY CLIMAX.

Finale.—Banjo play, and Breakdown of the Company.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 1st APRIL,

THE LAST NIGHT

OF THE

PRESENT MINSTREL COMPANY,

N.B.—A NEW TROUPE ORGANISING,

OF WHICH

DUE NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.

KATTA KHALL TEA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 20th April 1870, at 4 o'clock P.M., to confirm the following Resolutions which have been passed and carried unanimously at an Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders held to-day:—

1st. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. That W. G. Hall, Esq., be appointed Liquidator, and that his remuneration be Rs. 100.

3rd. That authority be conferred upon the Liquidator to exercise all the powers given by Section 174 of Act X. of 1866.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 20th March 1870. Managing Agents.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act X. of 1866, and of the MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).

Upon reading the affidavit of JAMES DICKSON sworn on the 28th day of March 1870 in the above matter, and on hearing Mr. Hurrell on behalf of the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, I do order that all Creditors of and Claimants against the abovenamed Company do, on or before the 29th day of April next, send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts, claims and demands, in writing, to the Liquidators of the said Company, at the registered office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, or in default thereof they will be finally excluded and barred from all further claims against the said Company. And I do further direct that this order be advertised in the "Government Gazette" and Local Newspapers.—Dated this 29th day of March 1870.

L. H. BAYLEY.

MANISTY & HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, an UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW at Mazagon, on the Gunpowder Road. For further particulars apply to Mr. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, at Cumballa House.

TO BE LET, a LARGE and COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW, No. 47, on the Nepean Sea Road, Khumballa, open to the westerly breeze, just vacated by Major G. Battye, Post Master General. Immediate possession. Rent moderate. Apply to Messrs. N. B. MODY & Co., 11 Church Gate Street, opposite to Messrs. Watson & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS will be PROSECUTED both in the Civil and Criminal Courts who import or SELL MAGENTA COLOUR under fraudulent imitations, or otherwise wrongfully use any fraudulent imitation of the well known trade mark and package of Mr. John Simonin of Paris used in the sale of his Magenta Colour, and which trade mark is known in the Bazaar as the "Chokra Chokrie Chap" and has been duly registered.—Dated this 25th day of March 1870.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents for Mr. John Simonin of Paris.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE

FOR

LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING, and CLEARING, COMMISSION, &c., &c.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO,

No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on THURSDAY, the 7th April 1870, H M's Steamer COROMANDEL, of 1,221 Tons and 250 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of Sale.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government, a deposit of 10 per cent is to be immediately paid down at the time of sale, and good security given by the purchasers for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the deposit will be forfeited and the vessel resold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned,

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 26th March 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CRANE, supposed to belong to a Mr. CHALMER, is lying at the Budnaira Station of this Railway upon which charges are due, and that unless the charges are paid and the Crane is removed from the Company's premises by the owner, upon proper proof of ownership, within fourteen days from this date, it will be sold by Public Auction.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager,

Bombay, 30th March 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and after FRIDAY, the 1st April, 1870, the following ALTERATIONS will take place in the running of PASSENGER TRAINS:—

NORTH EASTERN DIVISION.

The Down Through North East Mail Passenger Train leaving Bombay at 1-0 P.M. as at present will run through to Jubbulpore, arriving at 6-50 P.M. the following day, but will not run to Nagpore.

The Up Through Mail Train will leave Jubbulpore at 10-45 A.M., arriving in Bombay at 4-15 P.M. on the following day.

These Trains will be in connection with the Mail Trains to and from Calcutta o' the East Indian Railway.

A Train will leave Bombay at 8-30 A.M. for Nagpore, arriving at 4 P.M. the next day; and instead of the present 7-10 A.M. Train from Nagpore a train will leave there at 8-15 A.M., arriving in Bombay at 3 P.M. the following day.

Passengers for the Nagpore branch will travel by these Trains and not by the Through Mail Trains.

The Up and Down Mixed Trains will be discontinued between Bombay and Bhosawul, and Fourth Class Tickets will not be issued between those places.

A Mixed Train Up and Down will run between Bhosawul and Jubbulpore, and also between Bhosawul and Nagpore at hours inamed in Time Bills.

SOUTH EASTERN DIVISION.

The 2-30 P.M. Train from Bombay will run on as at present to Goolburgha, arriving at 11-30 A.M. the following day.

The Train leaving Poona at 9 A.M., will start from Goolburgha at 7-30 P.M., arriving at Poona at 8-30, leaving there at 9 A.M., and arriving in Bombay as at present at 3-45 P.M. the following day.

The Train now leaving Goolburgha at 2 A.M. will not run between Goolburgha and Poona, but it will continue to start from Poona as at present at 3-20 P.M., reaching Bombay at 10 P.M.

Third Class Passengers will not be conveyed between Callian and Bombay by the 8-30 A.M. and 1 P.M. Down Trains, or by the Up Trains leaving Callian at 1-34, 2-23, 3-10, and 8-36 P.M.

Bombay time is kept at all stations, and is about half an hour in advance of the public time at Jubbulpore.

For other and consequent alterations see the published Time Bills of the Company, dated 1st April 1870.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th March 1870.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the offices of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the Eleventh day of April 1870, at 3-30 P.M., (instead of on FRIDAY, the Eighth day of April, as previously advertised) to consider certain proposals made by the Government for the purchase of the property of the Company, when the following RESOLUTIONS will be proposed to the Meeting:—

I. That the Company be wound up voluntarily under Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.

II. That William Nicol Hamilton Maxwell, and William Gilmour Hall (being members of the Firm of Messrs. William Nicol and Company, presently residing in Bombay), be appointed Liquidators of the Company.

III. That the Liquidators be authorised to sell and transfer to the Secretary of State in Council of India the property expressed to be sold and assured by the Agreement hereinafter set forth, on the terms and conditions therein contained, and to execute the same on behalf of the Company and carry the same into effect.

The said agreement is as follows:—

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made this day of One thousand eight hundred and between the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, (hereinafter referred to as the said Elphinstone Company) of the one part, and the Secretary of State in Council of India of the other part. WHEREAS proposals have been made to the said Elphinstone Company by the Government of Bombay, on behalf of the said Secretary of State, to purchase all the rights, interest, and estate of the said Elphinstone Company for a sum equal to the par value of the paid-up Capital of the said Elphinstone Company, such value or purchase money to be paid in 4 per Cent. Stock of the Government of India, such stock to be issued and calculated at Rs. 100 for each Rs. 93 of such purchase money, and negotiations have been entered into between the said Bombay Government and the said Elphinstone Company with respect to the terms and conditions of such purchase. And whereas the property of the said Elphinstone Company consists chiefly of their right and interest in certain land and buildings, and of certain rights of reclamations of land from the Sea, and of removing soil and material on the Eastern side of the Island of Bombay and elsewhere in the neighbourhood of Bombay, such land and rights being expressed to be granted, reserved, or otherwise assured to them under or by virtue of the grants, leases or Agreements mentioned in the first schedule to these presents and under or by virtue of the Agreement next hereinafter mentioned. And whereas previously to the said negotiations being commenced, the said Secretary of State had agreed to grant to the said Elphinstone Company a lease of certain property on the Eastern side of the Island of Bombay, and called the Carnac, Clare and Elphinstone Bunders, and such proposed lease had been prepared and engrossed but not executed (and a copy of the same is hereunto annexed and marked A), and the said Secretary of State had also agreed to grant in perpetuity to the said Company certain other ground adjoining or near to the last-mentioned Bunders, and called the Musjid and Chinch Bunders, together with other land rights and privileges, and such proposed grants had been prepared and engrossed but not executed (and copies of the same are hereunto annexed and marked respectively B and B 1.) And whereas the said Secretary of State and the said Company had agreed upon certain terms and conditions to be observed and performed by the said Company with regard to their property and the use thereof, and that certain rights and privileges should be given to the said Company and the said last-mentioned Agreement had also been reduced into writing but not executed (and a copy thereof is hereunto annexed marked C.). And whereas since the formation of the said Elphinstone Company certain leases have been granted by the said Elphinstone Company, or certain Agreements have been made or negotiations for the same have been entered into by the said Elphinstone Company for the granting of leases by the said Elphinstone Company to several persons of portions of the land of the said Elphinstone Company or for the use by other persons of portions of the land of the said Elphinstone Company, and such leases and agreements and negotiations are more particularly mentioned in Schedule II. to these presents. And whereas the land in the possession or occupation of the Company under the said unexecuted lease, grants and agreement (copies whereof are hereunto annexed and marked A, B, B 1, and C) and under the several documents mentioned in Schedule I (with the exception of the land occupied under the documents V., VI. and VII. in the said schedule) are shewn in the plan hereunto annexed and marked G, and therein surrounded by a red boundary line and the pieces of land so as aforesaid leased or agreed to be leased under the documents mentioned in Schedule II. and therein numbered 1, 2, and 3 respectively, are respectively coloured purple, brown and blue in the said plan marked G. and numbered 1, 2, and 3. And whereas in addition to the Capital actually contributed by the shareholders of the said Elphinstone Company, other moneys have been expended or liabilities incurred in the prosecution of the undertaking of the said Elphinstone Company, namely,

1. A sum of ten Lacs of Rupees advanced to the said Elphinstone Company by the Government of Bombay in the year 1868 on the terms of an Indenture bearing date the 29th day of January 1868 and expressed to be made between the said Secretary of State of the one part and the said Elphinstone Company of the other part.

2. A sum of two Lacs of Rupees advanced to the said Elphinstone Company by the Messrs. Sassoon of Bombay in the year 1869.

3. A sum of Rupees 2,70,508-3-78, properly belonging to the revenue account of the said Elphinstone Company, and applicable to the payment of dividends on the Shares of the said Elphinstone Company, and which has been borrowed from revenue for the prosecution of the reclamation or other works of the said Elphinstone Company. And whereas the said Elphinstone Company is under liabilities to various persons, or claims have been or may be made against the said Elphinstone Company in respect of work, labour and materials done and provided for the purposes of the said Elphinstone Company, and in respect of contracts for work, labour and materials still incomplete. And whereas an account has been stated and adjusted between the parties hereto of the sums which by agreement between the said parties hereto are to be deemed and treated as making up the paid-up capital of the said Elphinstone Company as on the 30th day of June 1869, and such account shews the total sum of Rs. 1,63,76,836-0-97 as the amount of such paid-up Capital and is hereafter referred to as the said Capital Account. And whereas in the said Capital Account are included (amongst other items) the said sum of Rs. 2,70,508-3-78 and certain sums of money paid by the said Elphinstone Company, since the said 30th June 1869 in respect of liabilities incurred on account of Capital previously to the same date. And whereas as to the said sum of 10 Lacs so as aforesaid advanced by Government and expended by the said Elphinstone Company in the prosecution of their works, it has been agreed by and between the said parties hereto that the said Company should be released from liability to repay the same as hereinafter mentioned. And whereas claims for compensation have been made or may hereafter be made against the said Elphinstone Company in respect of damage done to the property of certain persons in the course of the construction of the approach to the Musjid Overbridge near the property of the said Elphinstone Company and the said Elphinstone Company is liable to pay such amount as may be found due in respect of such compensation jointly with the Municipality of the City of Bombay and the G. I. P. Railway Company. And whereas in the course of the aforesaid negotiations it was agreed that the said Secretary of State should indemnify the said Elphinstone Company in manner hereinafter mentioned against all such claims for compensation so far as the said Elphinstone Company shall be found liable to pay or contribute towards the same. And whereas in the year 1865 the said Elphinstone Company requested the Bombay Government to acquire possession of the Bhunderwara Hill, situate at Bombay near the said Elphinstone Company's property under Act XXII. of 1863 of the Legislative Council of India, and the said Government agreed to take the necessary steps in that behalf on being indemnified by the said Elphinstone Company, and an Indenture dated the 2nd day of August 1866, and made between the said Elphinstone Company of the one part and the said Secretary of State on the other part, was duly executed and provision is therein made for such indemnity in manner therein mentioned. And whereas at a meeting of the shareholders of the said Elphinstone Company held on the day of 186 resolutions were passed approving the terms of these presents, and for the voluntary winding up the said Elphinstone Company, and at a meeting of the said shareholders held on the day of the said resolutions were confirmed, and

were appointed Liquidators of the said Company. NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESS, and it is hereby agreed by and between the said Elphinstone Company and their successors and assigns, and the said Secretary of State and his successors and assigns, as follows, that is to say:—

(1.) The said Elphinstone Company shall grant, convey, transfer, assign or otherwise assure to the said Secretary of State, his successors and assigns all the right, estate and interests which they the said Elphinstone Company now have or at any time may have in any of the immoveable property mentioned in any of the grants, leases and agreements (whether executed or not) contained or expressed in the documents marked A, B, B 1, and C annexed to these presents or mentioned in the first schedule to these presents together with all the interest and estate of the said Elphinstone Company, in any buildings, erections, or machinery built on or attached to any part of the said immoveable property and all the stores and plant of the said Elphinstone Company, as the same existed on the 12th day of July 1869 and also since purchased by the Company, use and wear excepted, subject nevertheless as to the rights, interests and estates of the said Elphinstone Company in the said immoveable property and premises to the covenants, conditions and agreements respectively contained or expressed in the said documents marked respectively A, B, B 1 and C., or mentioned in Schedule I. so far as the same are to be observed and performed by the said Elphinstone Company, and subject also as to such portions of the aforesaid immoveable property as are intended to be comprised in the documents mentioned in the II. Schedule hereto and numbered respectively 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 to the same documents respectively, and to the covenants, conditions and agreements respectively therein contained, so far as the same are to be observed and performed by the said Elphinstone Company.

(2.) The said Secretary of State shall accept such title as the said Elphinstone Company can shew to the lands and premises hereby agreed to be granted and assured.

(3.) The said Secretary of State shall on or before the execution of the Instrument or instruments constituting such grant, conveyance, transfer, assignment or assurance as herein before in Clause I. mentioned, pay to the Liquidator or Liquidators of the said Elphinstone Company, or in such manner as he or they shall direct in this behalf the said sum of Rupees 1,63,76,836-0-97 (being the total amount of the said Capital account) together with all sums paid by the said Elphinstone Company since the said 30th day of June 1869 in the prosecution of their works and not included in the said Capital account and all liabilities incurred by the said Elphinstone Company in the prosecution of their works since the said 30th day of June 1869 and not paid by the said Elphinstone Company at the time of the grant and assurance hereinbefore agreed to be made, provided always that nothing hereinbefore contained shall impose any liability on the said Secretary of State in respect of any Interest which may be due by the said Elphinstone Company, upon moneys borrowed by them since the said 30th day of June 1869, for the prosecution of their works, or in respect of any damages which the said Elphinstone Company may be liable to pay for any breach of contract, such breach having occurred previously to such grant and assurance foresaid

(4.) The sum or sums payable by the said Secretary of State, under the next preceding clause shall be paid in 4 per cent. Stock of the Government of India, such stock to be issued and calculated at Rs. 100 for every Rupees 93 of such purchase money and such stock shall bear and carry interest at the rate aforesaid from the date of the issue and payment thereof to the said Liquidator or Liquidators.

(5.) The said Secretary of State shall be bound to indemnify the said Elphinstone Company against all liabilities incurred by them since the said 30th of June 1869 in the prosecution of their works and not already paid by them save and except in respect of interest and damages as mentioned in Clause III., and also against all liability in respect of any covenants, conditions or agreements contained or mentioned in the said papers, A, B, B1, and C annexed hereto or in any of the documents mentioned in the two schedules hereto and also against any claim which the British India Steam Navigation Company may substantiate against the said Elphinstone Company under negotiations on or before the 16th day of July 1869 for a lease of any portion of the Company's land and so far as the said Secretary of State has power to do so shall release the said Elphinstone Company from all such liability.

(6.) The said Secretary of State shall indemnify the said Elphinstone Company against all liability in respect of compensation to be paid on account of damage done in the course of the construction of the approach to the Musjid Overbridge.

(7.) The said Secretary of State shall release the said Elphinstone Company from all liability to the said Secretary of State under or by virtue of the said Indenture of the 2nd August 1866.

(8.) The said Elphinstone Company shall do all such Acts as may be in their power to transfer to the said Secretary of State all existing Contracts immediately connected with the said Company's works in such a manner as that all rights, powers, and benefits thereunder respectively shall be vested in the said Secretary of State as fully and entirely as they are at present vested in the said Company, and the said Secretary of State shall indemnify the said Company against all liability in respect of such contracts (not being a liability in respect of the breach of any of such contracts committed previously to the making of the grant and assurance agreed to be made by Clause I.) the said Elphinstone Company shall, previously to the making of the grant and assurance hereby agreed, deliver to the said Secretary of State a statement in writing of all written contracts between the said Elphinstone Company and third persons written then running and not fully performed, such statement to be made up to be as nearly as possible to the day of the making of the said grant and assurance.

(9.) The said Secretary of State shall release the said Elphinstone Company from all liability in respect of the said sum of Rs. Ten lacks so as aforesaid borrowed by the Company from Government.

(10.) In all cases wherein the said Secretary of State is hereby bound to indemnify the said Elphinstone Company against liability, such indemnity shall extend to all costs and charges incurred by or awarded against the said Company in any proceedings which have been or may be taken to enforce such liability against the said Company.

(11.) Each of the said parties hereto and their respective successors and assigns shall and will at all times execute and do all such assurances and acts in the Law as may be necessary and reasonably required for the carrying into effect of the several terms of the Agreement contained in these presents.

SCHEDULE I. ABOVE REFERRED TO.

1. An Indenture of Lease dated the 3rd day of March 1858 and made between Manockjee Merwanjee Shett of the one part and John Fleming, James Nicol Fleming and Kessowjee Naik of the other part.

2. An Indenture of Assignment indorsed on the above mentioned Indenture of Lease and bearing date the 28th day of June A.D. 1860 and made between the said John Fleming, James Nicol Fleming and Kessowjee Naik of the one part and the said Elphinstone Company of the other part.

3. Articles of Agreement in Counterpart dated the 20th day of January 1864 and made between the Secretary of State in Council of India and the said Elphinstone Company.

4. Memorandum of Agreement for a Lease dated the 16th day of April 1866 and made between Byramjee Jeejeebhoy of the one part and the Elphinstone Company of the other part.

5. Memorandum of Agreement (prepared but not signed) between Mr. T. W. Taylor on behalf of Ardeseer Hormusjee, Esq. and Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited, for the Lease of Coorla Hill for the purpose of providing reclamation material for removal to the Company's works at Warree Bunder and the other portions of fore shore now being reclaimed.

(1.) That the Company shall pay a monthly rental of rupees five hundred and fifty per mensem for that portion of the Hill laid down as required by the Company for excavation on Mr. James Scott's Plan to be annexed hereto.

(2.) That the Company shall have the exclusive right to remove or relet the trees, grass or any portion of the surface or soil to the levels laid down on the annexed Plan.

(3.) The Company to erect two Bungalows similar in every respect as good and in lieu of those now on the portion of the Hill to be excavated. These two bungalows to be erected to the southward of the Mill on sites that may be chosen and according to Plans decided on by Mr. Taylor and the Company's Engineer Mr. James Scott. The bungalows now standing not to be interfered with or removed until the new bungalows in lieu thereof are completed and ready for occupation or other suitable accommodation provided.

(4.) That all the Company's work-people are to be located on the portion of the Hill so leased and not on any other portion of Mr. A. Hormusjee's Estate.

(5.) That a sufficient fence shall be constructed by and at the expense of the Company, on the boundaries of the Land leased.

(6.) That the rent is to be computed and paid from the 1st day of March 1864.

(7.) That as soon as the terraces or any of them are completed, a proper road shall be made to them by the Company, and handed over to Ardaseer Hormusjee, Esq., so that no inconvenience is experienced in working the other portions of them.

N. B.—No plan was ever annexed to the foregoing Memorandum of Agreement, but the Company have been working in accordance with a plan which was prepared and copy of which Plan is annexed hereto, marked D.

6. Indenture of Lease dated the 30th April A. D. 1866 made between the said Secretary of State of the one part and the said Elphinstone Company of the other part.

7. Indenture of Lease dated the 21st day of August 1867 made between the said Secretary of State of the one part and the said Elphinstone Company of the other part.

SCHEDULE II. ABOVE REFERRED TO.

1. An agreement for a lease to the Akbar Cotton Press Company of a piece of land measuring 10,680 square yards at Carnac Bunder and now occupied by them. (A written agreement has been prepared but not executed, and the terms of the proposed Lease are contained in the same, taken together with certain letters between the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Elphinstone Company and the Secretaries and Treasurers of the said Akbar Cotton Press Company, copies of the said Draft Agreement and letters are hereunto annexed and marked E. The piece of land so agreed to be leased is distinguished in the said Plan marked G. by the colour purple and is numbered I.)

2. Agreement to lease to Imperial Cotton Press Company 5,000 square yards of land now in their occupation at Carnac Bunder for 99 years from the 10th November 1865 at a rent of Rupees 3 per square yard per annum, and one Rupee per mersem for right of laying and using water pipes. (No written Agreement has been executed, but certain letters have passed between the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Elphinstone Company and the Managers of the said Imperial Cotton Press Company, copies of which are hereunto annexed, marked F. The piece of land so agreed to be leased is distinguished in the said Plan marked G. by the colour brown and is numbered 2.)

3. An Agreement of Lease dated the 11th December A. D. 1868 and expressed to be made between the Frere Press Company (in Liquidation) and Alexander Brown, Liquidator of that Company of the first part, the said Elphinstone Company of the second part, Nursey Kessowjee, Lukhumsey Lalljee, Damjee Meghjee, Tokersey Parat, and Veersey Pussoo, trading in Bombay under the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Company, of the third part, and Kessowjee Naik, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Ramjee Madhowjee, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy and Tapidas Vurujdas of the fourth part. The piece of land so agreed to be leased is distinguished in the said Plan marked G by the colour blue and the number 3.

4. Agreement dated the 31st December A. D. 1867 between the said Secretary of State of the one part and the said Elphinstone Company of the other part, for the laying down by the said Secretary of State of a siding at the New Carnac Bunder for the landing and embarkation of troops, &c. and for the erection by the said Elphinstone Company of a shed for the same purpose.

5. Indenture dated the 17th day of March A. D. 1869 made between the said Elphinstone Company of the one part and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company of the other part as subsequently amended by agreement between the two Companies.

6. Agreement dated the 13th April A.D. 1869 made between the said Elphinstone Company of the one part and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company of the other part as subsequently amended by agreement between the two Companies.

IV. That the remuneration of the said Liquidators be at such rate as may be fixed at the Meeting.

V. That the said Liquidators be authorised to exercise all the powers mentioned in and given by section 174 of said Act X. of 1866, subject nevertheless to the terms and conditions of the agreement mentioned in the third Resolution.

N.B. The abovementioned Agreement, with its annexes and schedules, can be inspected and perused by any shareholders desiring to inspect and peruse the same, on application at the offices of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,

(Signed) W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th March 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The TENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) WILL BE HELD in the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the Eleventh day of April 1870, at 3 P.M., instead of on FRIDAY, the Eighth day of April as previously advertised, for the following purposes:—

I. To receive the Report of the Directors, and the Accounts to 30th June 1869.

II. To declare a dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Kessowjee Naik and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, who retire by rotation, and to sanction the appointment of Mr. William Nicol, who has joined the Board during the year.

IV. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration; also to determine the remuneration to be made to Mr. G. R. Wilson for auditing the Books of the Company during the past year, he having completed the audit without any assistance from his co-Auditor.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th March 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 25th APRIL 1870, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th March 1870.

THE BOMBAY and BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions of Section 155 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company WILL BE HELD, at the Office of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April next, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Liquidators' account of the manner in which the liquidation has been conducted during the past year.

G. A. KITTREDGE,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 25th March 1870.

THE BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 31st day of March instant, at half past 3 P.M., at the registered office of the Company, in Messrs. Forbes and Co.'s Buildings, within the Fort of Bombay, to consider the following Resolutions, that is to say:—

1st. Whereas it is proposed to wind up the Broach Cotton Mills Company (Limited) voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866 and to transfer or sell its business to the "Broach Mills Company (Limited)," it is resolved that the Liquidators who shall or may be appointed to wind up the Broach Cotton Mills Company (Limited) shall have authority to transfer or sell to the said "Broach Mills Company (Limited)" the whole or any portion of the property and business of the Broach Cotton Mills Company (Limited) in consideration of receiving in compensation or part compensation for such transfer or sale such number of shares in the said "Broach Mills Company (Limited)" as the said Liquidator or Liquidators shall think proper for the purpose of distributing the same among the members of the said Broach Cotton Mills Company (Limited) rateably and in proportion to the shares held by them in such last mentioned Company.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd March 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the BOMBAY and KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley has directed a MEETING of the CONTRIBUTORIES of the abovenamed Company to be summoned, pursuant to the above Act, for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes as to certain matters relating to the WINDING-UP of the said Company, and that such Meeting will be held on FRIDAY, the Eighth day of April 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Offices of the Association, 25 Church Gate Street, at which time and place all the Contributories of the said Company are requested to attend. The said Judge has appointed the undersigned to act as Chairman of such Meeting.—Dated this 23rd day of March 1870.

J. T. HEWITT,
Sole Official Liquidator.

COTTON SEED.—The Cotton Commissioner is prepared to SUPPLY the following newly-imported COTTON SEEDS for sowing during the ensuing season:—

Egyptian	at Rs. 10 per cwt.
New Orleans	at Rs. 25 „
Sea Island	at Rs. 25 „
Peruvian	at Rs. 25 „
Bourbon	at Rs. 10 „

The above rates are exclusive of packing and transport charges, when forwarded to the Mofussil.

As a general average, an acre of ground requires from ten to twelve pounds of seed.

It is requested that requisitions may be forwarded with as little delay as possible (addressed to Mr. HARRISON, Senior Cotton Inspector), in order that applicants may be enabled to make their own arrangements for the careful preservation of their Seed until sowing-time.

Applications for Hinganghat and Dharwar American Seed should be made at once to enable the Cotton Commissioner to estimate the total quantities of those Seeds which it will be necessary to procure.

G. F. FORBES, Cotton Commissioner,

Town Hall, Bombay, 19th March 1870.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE,

BOMBAY.

			Rs.	a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9	0
BADHAM'S	„	Silk and Wool	9	8
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Shirt	7	0
BADHAM'S	„	French Colored Shirts	65	0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	„	White Shirts	60	0 „
BADHAM'S	„	Overland Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S	„	Travelling Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S	„	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
BADHAM'S	„	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18	0
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16	0
BADHAM'S	„	Serge Suits	40	0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By appointment

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

		Rs. a.
GLOVES.	Ladies' "White and Black" Straw and Lavender and most fashionable Colours	2 12 per pair.
GLOVES.	Gent's White Straw and Lavender and the recent new shades	3 0 per pair.
HANDKERCHIEFS.	Ladies' Hem Stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs	10 to 15.
CAMBRIC.	Ladies' Printed Cambric for Morning Dresses	0 12 per yard.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,

APOLLO HOUSE. BOMBAY.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.

SEASON 1870.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival, Overland, of special selections in their Departments for the above Season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto ditto	18	to 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	to 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	to 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do., Mixed Striped	21	to 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
BADHAM'S	Ditto Fancy Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	to 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	to 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	to 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Wove Flax, or Prince of Wales Shirting, a new material, absorbing, and comfortable for the Rains	7	
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns.	12	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	9	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	9½	
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45	
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	to 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts each	7	to 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3 0
	The Rotton Row	3 0
	The Bond Street	3 0
	The Latest Novelty	3 0
	The O. K. Thing	3 0
	The Baden Baden	3 0
	The Harrogate	3 0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 30
BADHAM'S	Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	to 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	to 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	to 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	to 6
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	to 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	to 34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets per pair	25	
	Overland Chairs [illegible]		

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs. as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland Eglington	Drab latest shape Tall	10 0
	Jerome Cantab Isis Derby Worthing Brighton	Drab and Black	7 8
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland Eglington	The new shape Extra quality	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennett's		16 0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall per doz.	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ „ with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Regent	7 0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7 0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7 0
BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	2 8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3 0
	United Service	3 0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3 0
	Patent do. do.	3 0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS, { Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special White Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufacturers, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT. { The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every requisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. { Hunting Shooting Riding Walking } With patent inner-band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

BADHAM'S HELMETS. { The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside ... 18

BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.	Gold Solitaires, plain	15 to 30
	do do chased	15 to 30
	do do enameled	16 to 30
	Gold Sleeve Links	18 to 30
	do Shirt Studs	14 to 30
	do Collar Studs	8 to 10
	do Scarf Ring	10 to 15
	do Scarf Pins, latest novelties	10 to 30

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs, looks equal to solid Gold at half the price.

BADHAM'S LINENS.	Damask Napkins of all sizes	
	Damask Table Clocks to dine four to twenty	
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs	12½ to 25
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Border	6½ to 16½
	Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty	30

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

Apollo House. Bombay.

MRS. LAKE'S

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.

RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.

GRENADINES, Tarlatons, Alpaca, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Crepes, Paramatta.

BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.

BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.

Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours.

VELVETEEN, SILK and SERGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES.

White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices, ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.

New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.

Embroidered White PETTICOATS.

GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.

BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.

THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.

The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.

Jet and Vulcanite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.

Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades, Hair Nets.

Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.

MOURNING of every description.

Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.

KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies' Boots, &c,

UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.

December, 1869.

NOTICES.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY & COMPANY,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders. Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

DESPATCH BOXES.

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c. &c.

	Rs.
The "ALLIANCE" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK, having three folds or openings, presenting a most convenient slope for writing, and allowing a large space for documents, with the following fittings:—cash book and journal, blotting book, two patent inkstands, a supply of paper and envelopes, ivory rule, paper knife, eraser, penknife, scissors, silver pencil and penholder. In best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with new patent spring lock, and enclosed in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 6½)	108
The "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX, with three folds or openings, fitted with stationery, cutlery, &c., as above, in best Russia, lined with Morocco, new patent spring lock, in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 7)	100
The "LADIES" PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE (size 12 by 9½ by 5), rounded top, covered with green Morocco, gilt Grecian design, lined with satin-wood, sunk handle, long tubular hinges. Mordan's lock and fastenings, all richly gilt and engraved, fitted with best stationery, cutlery, ivory and silver articles, two inkstands, Morocco blotting cases, &c.	84
The "UNIVERSITY" DESPATCH BOX, with writting slope, and tray for stationery, highly finished, in best Russia leather, size 16 inches	84
The "GLADSTONE" DESPATCH BOX, size 14 in. by 10 in. by 7 in. high, a convenient and portable Desk, with ample space for envelopes and paper, fitted with inkstands, pen-tray, blotting book, the opening forming a writing slope, lined with Mahogany, covered with best Roan leather, with Sunk handles	40

TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, OR TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

LARGE OCTAVO TOURISTS' CASES, with safety ink, light box, paper and envelopes, and loose blotting book, size 9½ by 6 by 2½ inches:—

	Rs.
In Turkey Morocco, lined Roan, gilt double-action lock, or in Russia from	18
The STUDENT'S WRITING CASE, octavo, fluted Roan, double-action lock fitted	10
THE ELGIN WRITING CASE Cash price	22

The Elgin Writing Case, from its compactness, lightness, and comprehensiveness, supersedes the ordinary despatch boxes and desks in travelling. It is so constructed that it can be expanded and contracted at pleasure. The Elgin Writing Case possesses all the advantages of the Despatch Box, being at the same time only one-third its weight and size. For travelling or campaigning has been pronounced "the best Writing Case ever invented."

	Rs.
TOURISTS' EXPANDING CASE, very compact in arrangement, Russia, lined Roan, with gilt double-action lock	20
TOURISTS' QUARTO CASES, as above, size 11½ by 8½ by 2 inches, in Russia, with gilt double-action locks	36
LADIES' PRESENTATION QUARTO CASES, in Russia, gilt elegant, lined with best French watered silk, gilt handle plates, extra gilt and engraved locks, a superb case for presentation	52
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES, FOOLSCAP size, fitted, admirably adapted for Indian use, with double-action lock	30
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASE, large OCTAVO size, lined French Morocco	21
TRAVELLER'S QARTO WRITING CASE, in French Morocco with lock	10

"AS EASY AS A B C—AS SAMPLE AS 1 2 3."

THE A B C PATENT DESPATCH BOX.

	Rs
No. 2. 13 inches by 8 inches, and 6½ inches deep, Japanned Tin, with Lock	24
No. 3. 10 inches by 7¼ inches, and 6¼ inches deep, in cloth	8

TRAVELLING or DRESSING BAGS, &c.

For Ladies or for Gentlemen.

Handsomely fitted Bags, fitted with Glass Bottles, with Silvered Tops, Comb and Brushes, Cutlery, &c., with abundance of Room for Sundries or Clothes, forming a most complete and convenient Travelling Companion.

First size, best Morocco, 80 Rs.
Large size, best Morocco, 120 Rs.

	Rs
Neat Hand BAGS or VALISES for Travelling, in strong Grained Leather each from	8
"COURIER" or Travelling Bags with Strap, for Gentlemen each from	6
LEATHER WORK-BASKETS of very elegant form, in best Morocco Leather, lined with Silk, finished in the best style, in three sizes. beautifully fitted. Rs. 26, Rs. 34, and	38
LEATHER WORK BOXES, fitted, covered Morocco, with Embossed border, very pretty	42
The "TATTING" Companion, baloon shape, Morocco and Silk, fitted	12
Very Elegant Ladies' WORK CASES, in bright Grained Morocco, with sunk handle, lined and fitted	36
ELEGANT CASES, fitted with Instruments, Cutlery, &c., for Ladies' use, in Russia leather	18
Ladies' HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, beautifully finished, in Morocco leather, lined with Silk	12
Ladies' GLOVE BOXES, Morocco, with Gilt mounts	14
Ladies' SCENT CASES, Morocco covered, with three bottles, lock, with spring at the back of the lid	18

DESKS, WRITING SETS, and WORK BOXES

An elegant assortment in Walnut-wood, Rose-wood, and Coromandel-wood, plain or inlaid, or richly ornamented with Metal Mounts in new and elegant styles.

	Rs. Rs.
Walnut-wood WRITING DESKS, brass bound, lined with Leather	11 and 16
Walnut Wood ditto, round top, inlaid, 12 and 14 inch	20 and 28
REGENCY DESKS, Walnut, inland with Tulip-wood	18 and 22

SPLENDIDLY ORNAMENTED

ENVELOPE BOXES AND BLOTTERS,

EN SUITE,

Suitable for Presentation, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 120 per set

	Rs. Rs.
Ladies' WORK BOXES, Walnut-wood, Round top, inlaid with fancy-wood, fitted and lined with Silk	10, 15 and 20
Ladies' WORK BOXES, Flat Top, beautifully inlaid	22 and 26
Ladies' WORK BOXES, Coromandel-wood, gilt "ROPE" pattern, with Wedgwood Ware Medallion centre	
BOOKSLIDES, in solid Walnut, Satin-wood, Amboyna-wood, plain or carved, single or double Slides, each from.	5 to

PLAYING CARDS, CHESS & DRAUGHT BOARDS, &c.

	Per Pack. Rs. as.	Per Dozen Packs. Rs. as.
Good serviceable PLAYING CARDS	1 0	10 0
Superior PLAYING CARDS	1 8	15 0
Extra Fine PLAYING CARDS	2 0	20 0
Very Highly Finished PLAYING CARDS	2 8	25 0

THE ROYAL GAME OF BEZIQUE.

	Rs. as.
Two Players—Two Packs of Cards, two enamelled Leather Markers, Guide and Rules by Cavendish, contained in an ornamental Cloth-covered Case, complete	4 0
Three Players—Three Packs of coloured Highlander Cards, three enamelled Leather Markers, Guide and Rules by Cavendish, contained in an ornamental Cloth-covered Case, complete	6 0

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,

HUMMUM STREET.

"IN VINO VERITAS."

GRAPE-WINE COGNAC.

Warranted the Pure and Unadulterated Product

OF THE

BEST GRAPE-WINE

FROM THE

COGNAC DISTRICTS IN FRANCE.

All the GRAPE-WINE BRANDIES here enumerated are warranted to have been BOTTLED at COGNAC; the chance of adulteration by London, Liverpool, or Glasgow bottling, and the possibility of a mixture with Hamburg or Holland alcoholic abominations, are thereby avoided. The importance of having the Grape-Wine Brandies bottled at Cognac cannot be over-rated.

Many kinds of spirits, distilled from carrots, potatoes, beetroot, damaged malt, rice, the residuum of apples and pears, (after the cider or perry has been drawn off,) and various other distillations mixed with the roots of calamus aromaticu, and sundry chemical flavouings, are sold in India under the names of Brandy, and are in every way injurious to the unoffending consumer.

The Public of India are recommended to adhere to well known celebrated French brands, which can be guaranteed as furnishing

PURE GRAPE-WINE BRANDY, without any chance of people being half poisoned by vile compounds specially made up to deceive the purchaser and to secure large and extortionaty profits.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay, can, for cash only supply the following celebrated Brandies at the moderate rates quoted, and are prepared to vouch that all are of

PURE GRAPE-WINE EXTRACTION, and are perfectly free from any extraneous additions whatever.

BEST GRAPE-WINE BRANDIES.

(Warranted Cognac Bottled.)

	Per Dozen Rs.
DENIS MOUNIE'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY „	28
EXSHAW'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY No. 1 „	34
EXSHAW'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY No. 2 „	28
HENNESSY'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY „	28
KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Fine Cognac) „	28
KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Pale "In vino veritas" Brand) „	32
• KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Vieux Cognac) „	36

• An exceptional product. Originally of the highest flavour and character, its careful preservation in bulk for eighteen years has gradually imparted to it a Tone and Softness which render it a superb Brandy. For an Invalid, or for any highly organised palate demanding great delicacy of flavour as well as wholesome stimulant, this Brandy cannot be surpassed.

MARTELL'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY „	28
PINET CASTILLON'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY „	28
JULES ROBINS'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY „	28

The close uniformity of the prices for these noted, pure, and well-tried brands, will show that PURE GRAPE-WINE BRANDY can be purchased at the moderate rates annexed for cash payment.

To save all unnecessary correspondence, it may be stated that SOUNDY & Co.'s terms are strictly for Cash. There can be no reason why just and honourable paymasters should be mulcted to make up for the defaults of those who will not or cannot pay, or who require indefinite credit.

NEW INDIA

SOLID PIANOFORTES

Full Compass, Square, admirable tone, touch, and finish, thoroughly secured, manufactured throughout of solid Mahogany. From Rs. 575 each.

SYMPATHETIC

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

Rs. 850 each.

HARMONIUMS.

From Rs. 110 to Rs. 850 each.

SOUNDY and Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10p.ct	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	606¼
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	177½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	320
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	136
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,500	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,570
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,045
10,800	1,000	650	..11-14	Do. New	670
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	175
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,025
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	265

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	197
...	£	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	700
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,635
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	660
900	500	all	...	Broach Mills	160
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1850
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,315
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	725
2,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,280
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,350

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	19
25	3½	...	Do. China	5
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1½
...	...		East India Bank's	15—16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
180	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 30.

Haynes, Cornet, 21st Hussars, on sick certificate, from Lucknow.

FitzGerald, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick certificate, from Akola.

Wyndowe, Surgeon, Madras Medical Establishment, on sick certificate, from Hydrabad.

Beddy, Captain, 29th Punjaub Infantry, on furlough, from Jhelum.

Hervey, Colonel, Thuggee Department, on duty, from Sholapoor.

Turner, Colonel, Unattached, on duty, from Jubbulpore.

Baines, Cornet, 105th Foot, to appear before a medical board, from Deolalee.

Forbes, Captain, (The Buffs,) on leave, from Deolalee.

Stuart, Major, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURE.—MARCH 30.

Mills, Lieutenant, 1st Battalion 1st Royal Regiment, on sick leave, to England.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By the Major-General Commanding P. D. A.
Poona, 29th March 1870.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—

23rd N. L. —Colonel Whitehill, for 60 days, from the 9th April 1870, on privilege leave.

General Depot.—Staff Surgeon Kelly, for 60 days, from the 5th April 1870, on privilege leave.

Staff.—Surgeon Bell, Acting Staff Surgeon, Poona, for 60 days, from the 5th April 1870, on privilege leave.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, Mar. 26.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon A. Porter, M.D., Civil Surgeon of Akola, has been appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner and Superintendent of Jails and Vaccination in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, during the absence on furlough of Dr. R. T. Abbott, or until further orders.

The services of Mr. A. C. Mangles, of the Bengal Civil Service, are, at his own request, re-placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 1st April.

Surgeon J. M. Donnelly, M.D., Superintendent of the Moulmein Central Jail, at present officiating as Inspector General of Prisons, to be Superintendent of the Rangoon Central Jail, vice Assistant Surgeon A. Maingay, M.D., deceased, but to continue to officiate as Inspector General of Prisons until further orders.

Mr. B. H. Davidson, Superintendent of Police, 5th [illegible] vice Surgeon J. M. Donnelly, [illegible] Superintendent of the Moulmein Central Jail. [illegible] dent of the Rangoon Central Jail from the date on which he may assume charge, and until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon B. T. Suffrein to officiate as Superintendent of Moulmein Central Jail, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th of December 1869, and until further orders.

Surgeon J. J. Heffernan, Civil Surgeon of Rangoon, to have medical charge of the Rangoon Jail, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th December 1869, and until further orders.

The Hon'ble Sir Barnes Peacock, Knight, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal returned to the Presidency and resumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 16th March.

Mr. G. J. Low, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in Oudh, to officiate as District Superintendent, 5th grade.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit the Reverend J. R. Ward, Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, to resign the service from the 20th proximo.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon John Law, M.D., of the Madras Medical Establishment, Superintendent of the Central Jail at Nagpore, to officiate as Residency Surgeon at Hyderabad, during the absence on furlough of Dr. S. J. Wyndowe.

Captain M. Furlong, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd (but officiating in the 2nd) grade in the Commission of British Burmah, to be Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, with effect from the 6th August 1869.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotions in the Commission of the Central Provinces, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 26th January 1870 :—

Major C. B. L. Smith, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 1st class, vice Major A. B. Cumberlege, promoted.

Lieutenant J. A. Temple, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, vice Lieutenant M. M. Bowie promoted.

Captain W. L. Noverre, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class.

Captain A. G. Mayne, of the 1st Regiment of Central India Horse, to officiate as Political Assistant at Goona, during the absence of Captain E. R. C. Bradford at Jeypore, or until further orders. Captain Mayne received charge of the office from Captain Bradford on the 22nd February 1870.

The following changes in the Commission of the Berars will take place from the date of Major Allardyce's return to duty (22nd January 1870) :—

Major J. Allardyce, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class, to officiate in the 1st class.

Captain J. G. Bell, officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 1st class, to officiate in the 2nd class.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Bushby, officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class, to revert to his substantive position in the 3rd class.

Lieutenant K. J. L. Mackenzie, officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class, to revert to his substantive position as Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, and to take over charge of the Bassim District from Lieutenant J. FitzGerald.

Captain D. W. Laughton, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, to revert to his substantive position in the 2nd class.

Mr. Ruttonjee Jamasjee, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, to revert to his substantive position in the 3rd class.

Mr. W. A. Forbes, C.B., officiating Commissioner of the Benares Division, to officiate as Agent to the Governor General at Benares, during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. Shakespear, or until further orders, with effect from the 7th March 1870, the date on which he received charge of the office from Mr. Shakespear.

Mr. J. W. Duthy, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be an Assistant of the 4th grade in the Telegraph Department, with effect from the 30th October 1869, reported his arrival in India on the afternoon of the 15th February 1870.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Notification of this department, No. 1008, dated the 9th February 1870, granting privilege leave to Mr. A. O. Hume, the Commissioner of Inland Customs, and appointing Mr F. W. Vere to officiate for him, is cancelled.

Mr. A. M. Monteath resumed charge of the office of Director General of the Post Office of India, on the forenoon of the 19th March, from the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 1284, dated the 23rd Feb.

The following temporary appointments have effect from the 24th March, viz. :—

Mr. C. K. Dove to officiate as Post Master General of Bengal.

Mr. F. R. Hogg to officiate as Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India.

Mr. E. R. Douglas (appointed by the Director General of the Post Office of India to officiate as Compiler of Post Office Accounts), to officiate also as Personal Assistant to the Director General.

Mr. A. Anthony, First Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, is allowed leave on medical certificate for six months from the date in May next on which he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

1st Class Veterinary Surgeon Henry Charles Hulse, of the Veterinary Department,—is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for four months, embarking at Bombay.

The services of Lieutenant S. W. Jenner, of the Royal Engineers, are placed at the diposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 23rd February 1870.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 897, dated 25th October 1866, Captain C. McK. Hall, of the General List, Infantry, who was promoted to the rank of Captain from the 1st January 1870, is permitted to retain his appointment of Adjutant of the 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

Captain H. H. Stansfeld, of the late 6th European Regiment, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Secretary in the Military Department from the date of the departure of Captain O. R. Newmarch on the leave granted him in G. G. O. dated 18th March 1870, and during the period Major Lees may officiate as 2nd Assistant Secretary, or until further orders.

Surgeon David Young, M.D., having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Surgeon Major from the 10th March 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Captain (Brevet Major) Guy Annesley Prendergast and Captain Thomas Gally Ross, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the 20th March 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant Christopher, Garsia of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the 23rd March 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Philip Yorke Triscott, of the Madras Infantry, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, from the 7th February 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Cornet Jacob Peter Deneys Vanrenen, of the 3rd Hussars, 2nd Squadron Subaltern 14th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 27th April 1869, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

Cornet Vanrenan will rank as Lieutenant in that corps, with effect from the 27th April 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant E. Molloy, Staff Corps, General List, Infantry, is promoted to Captain from the 10th March 1870, in the room of Captain J. Stevenson (Staff Corps), Cadre of the late 33rd Native Infantry, placed on the Retired List, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Surgeon G. S. Sutherland, M.D., of the Medical Department, Sanitary Commissioner, Oudh, who was granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years under the Regulations of 1868, dated 2nd March 1870, will embark at Calcutta, instead of at Bombay, as previously notified.

The following is from a Military letter from the Secretary of State for India, dated 24th February 1870 :—"The following candidates having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and having been reported qualified, have been appointed Assistant Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their commissions as such bearing date 1st October 1869, viz. :—

"Olliver Thomas Duke, M.B.; Francis Cobham Nicholson, M.B.; John Sutherland Gunn, M.B.; Thomas Holbein Hendley; William Henry Gregg, M.B.; Albert Baird Seaman; Fakeer Chunder Ghose; Frederick Augustus Smyth; Herbert Boyd; John Lloyd, M.D; William Michael Courtney; Edward Butler Ruttledge; Thomas Robinson, M.B.; Alexander Bannerman Strahan; William Alexander Crawford Roe; Ambrose Hamilton Kelly; Charles John Walford Meadows; William Napier Keefer; Andrew Deane; and William Flood Murray, M.B.

"They have received instructions to proceed to Calcutta before the 10th April 1870, with the exception of Mr. Boyd who has been permitted to defer his departure till the 5th June.

"They will be allowed to count as service for full pay pension the period of their residence at Netley from 1st October 1869 to the 7th February 1870 inclusive."

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Joseph Rose, appointed permanently by G. G. O. 309 of the 16th March 1870, will rank from the 1st March 1870, the date on which he was first appointed with temporary rank, and in room of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. Sutherland, retired.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with temporary rank, Charles Richard Francis, M.B., Secretary to the Inspector General of Hospitals, to have permanent rank from the 16th March 1870, vice Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals H. M. Macpherson, retired.

Supernumerary Surgeon Henry Walter Bellew, of the Indian Medical Department, is brought on the establishment of Surgeons to fill an existing vacancy.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. C. Owen, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Rajpootana, is allowed twenty days' preparatory leave from the 2nd March 1870 to proceed to Bombay.

Mr. E. C. Gilbert, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, assumed charge of the Northern Division, Agra and Bombay Road, from Mr. T. T. Ryan, on the afternoon of the 12th February 1870.

Lieutenant G. R. Gibbs, Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Central India, a sumed charge of the 1st Division, Mhow and Nusseeerabad Road, in addition to his own duties, from Captain A. T. Fraser, R.E., on the afternoon of the 5th March 1870.

Mr. L. Jackson is appointed temporarily to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer, 4th grade, with effect from this date, and posted to Hyderabad.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—30TH MARCH.

London...	Cotton	£1 17s 6d.	Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.	
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
Havre	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland ...Steamers		£3 17s. 6d. to £4 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
China ..	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Bruat (s)	Alquier	Diu, Mar, 29.
	Unicorn	Horn	Newcastle, Oct. 30,

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	British Sceptre	Kendall	Calcutta.
	Octavia	Bristow	Colombo.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Eros, Bjorn, to Cochin.
Ship Norval, Taylor, to Havre.
Ship Evening Star, Harley, to Calcutta.
Ship British Flag, Mills, to Calcutta.
[illegible] to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Ship Cornwallis, to Liverpool.
Ship Reunion, to Bordeaux via Malabar Coast.
Ship Western Belle, to Liverpool.
Brig Keerata Roodrin, to Cochin and Colombo.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
321	Tantivey, Pickntney	Aug. 21
872	Bella Maria, Lopeg—Volkart Brothers	Sept. 13
733	Oriental, Wyatt—Pelly & Co,	Oct. 2
1249	Arundel, Crocker	Nov. 12
1184	Ophelia, Strickland	Nov. 17
1088	St. Fillans, Neilson	Nov. 18
1090	Royal Family, Cowing	Nov. 22
766	Golden Eagle, Muir.	Nov. 22
1234	Quorn, Bird	Dec. 3
711	Polyxena, Slack—Owen & Okell	Dec. 7
1512	Arigona, Llewellyn	Dec. 9
1283	Assaye, McRitchie	Dec. 29
1363	Mahabuleshwur, Corney—R. Scovell & Co.	Dec. 30
599	Alfred the Great, Odens	Jan. 8
991	Glen Tilt, Lewis	Jan. 14
582	Othercaps, Pearts	Jan. 20
915	Armenalla, Cochrane	Jan. 10
710	Cassandra, Peters	Jan. 22
1550	Glensannox, Petterson—Lyon & Co.	Jan. 25
876	Copenhagen, Cowie	Feb. 1
1022	Victoria Nyanza, Pearts	Feb. 5
1689	Cavalier, Simpson	Feb. 16
1135	Royal Family	Feb. 28
	FROM LONDON.	
	Llaverdon, Nawries	Sept. 14
945	Camperdown, Franklin	Oct. 6
1042	Earl Russell, Foe—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.	Nov. 19
701	Monarchy, Day	Nov. 23
693	Margaret Pugh, Jones	Nov. 30
990	City of Nankin, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 3
623	Clara, Murray	Dec. 22
870	Sydney Eggers, Richardson	Jan. 1
1199	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 6
589	Sarah Anderson, Dickie	Jan. 7
615	Leonidas, Cockburn	Jan. 7
1126	River Lune, Williams	Jan. 12
1276	Benefactress, Gibbs	Jan. 30
1302	British Nation, Rowe	Feb. 3
594	Dewa Gungadhur, Chambers	Feb. 16
1262	British Statesman, Tullock	Feb. 23
947	Carin, Gray	Feb. 28
1066	Medea, Bennett	Mar. 1
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.	
	Sorrento (s)	Jan. 14
485	Ismailia (s)—Robinson & Co.	Jan. 15
496	Port Said (s), Fisher—Robinson & Co.	Jan. 16
	Adelaide (s) Arcus	Jan. 28
993	Riga (s), Tompson (Suez 17th March)	Feb. 9
1060	John Dryden (s)—Jefferson, Campbell & Co.	Feb. 25
	Alice (s), Ellis	Feb. 19
	Atlas (s), Sheen (at Suez March 15th)	Feb. 22
2597	Delaware (s)—W. & A. Graham & Co.	Mar.
	FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.	
1055	Alonso (s), Wright (at Suez March 15th)	Feb. 18
112	Niger (s), Nisbet	Feb. 5
	FROM NEWCASTLE.	
1146	Flevo	Nov. 25
686	Jupiter	Nov. 26
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
997	Pleiades, Bellard	Oct. 22
	Malvern, Cole	Nov. 12
1281	Oxford	Nov. 21
382	Colombo	Nov. 25
	FROM NEWPORT	
1057	Gladstone, Bowles	Nov. 19
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
745	Northumberland	Feb. 19
1198	John Elliott, Griffith	Feb. 25
1284	Altcar, Harvey	Feb. 26
419	Glenfallock, Skinner	Feb. 27
1336	Douglas, Pain—Lawrence & Co.	Feb. 28
813	Unrivalled, Hedgcock—E. Bates & Co.	Mar. 4
478	Trevanion, Stevens	Mar. 7
690	Mountain Laurel	Mar. 21
332	Sea Bird—Finlay Scott & Co.	Mar. 18
1004	Rokeby, Hall	Mar. 21
851	Oithana	Mar. 15
1056	Water Witch	Mar. 19
1277	Lalla Rookh, Willis	Mar. 1
	FROM CLYDE.	
941	Modesty, Kerr	Aug. 17
1060	Caribou, Mitchell	Sept. 8
1910	Jane of Athens, Carnaghan—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 1
1199	City of the Lakes, Shannon	Oct. 9
700	Fifeshire, Barr—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 9
1199	City of Venice, Soden—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 27
1400	Lady Burn, Laing	Dec 17
	Glasgow Lloyd (Queenstown Feb. 17)	Jan. 13
989	City of Shanghai, Crockett—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 14
799	City of Tanjore, Leslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 15
	FROM MAURITIUS.	
325	Dauphin	Jan. 29
	FROM RANGOON	
539	Annie	Feb. 16
	FROM GOPAULPORE.	
315	British Queen, Wiggins—Blay & Mackintosh	Nov. 8
	FROM AUSTRALIA.	
	Landsborough	Dec. 15
	FROM SHIELDS.	
	Golden Dream	July 19
268	Innisfallen	Oct. 1
	Unicorn	Oct. 30
	Sir Thomas Moore	Nov. 5
	Flora	Dec. 20
	FROM BANGKOK.	
540	Hera, Fox	Sept. 25
374	Kusrovie, Manchan	Oct. 10
950	Octavia	Oct. 11
	FROM SINGAPORE.	
500	Ascendant	Jan. 27
1150	Asiatic, Andrews	Feb. 23
	FROM BOSTON	
845	Mindoro, Allen—Tudor Co.	Nov. 13
1116	Premier, Sweetser—Fanham & Co.	Dec. 1
1215	Wm. Woodbury, McLellah—Tudor Co,	Jan. 2

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—The Public are informed that the THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS between BOMBAY and JUBBULPORE will COMMENCE RUNNING on FRIDAY, 1st April, next. For particulars of time, &c., see the separate Notice of this date as to Alterations of Trains.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 28th March 1870.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The ANNUAL MEETING will be HELD THIS (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, at half-past five o'clock, in the Boys' School. The Lord Bishop of Bombay will preside.

All who are interested in this public charity are invited to attend.

BUSINESS.

1. To receive the Report of the Managing Committee for the past year.
2. To scrutinize the Voting Papers, and to declare the Election of the Committee for the ensuing year.
3. To confirm Alterations in the Rules recommended to be made by the Committee, namely :—

(*a*.) That the following words be added to Rule 7 :—"Should any Member of the Committee, elected by the Subscribers, absent himself from the meetings for six consecutive months, his seat shall be considered vacant."

(*b*.) That Rule 8 stand thus :—"There will be a meeting of the Subscribers to the Institution annually in February, to receive the Report of the Committee, to scrutinize the Voting Papers, and to declare the Election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year, to nominate the Auditor, and to transact such general business as the Committee may consider advisable to submit."

(*c*.) That the subjoined words be omitted from Rule 6 :—"On which occasion the Votes will be scrutinized, and the Election of Members of Committee for that year declared."

(*d*.) That Rule 9 stand thus :—"Benefactors of Rs. 100, or Annual Subscribers of Rs. 30, resident in the Presidency, are entitled to vote."

CHAS. GILDER, Secretary.

Bombay, 29th March 1870.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and t moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

SELL—March 23rd, at Madras, the wife of the Rev. E. Sell, of a son.

NEWPORT—March 21st, at Trevandrum, the wife of the Rev. G. O. Newport, of Nagercoil, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

INKSON—March 25th, at Lucknow, the wife of James Inkson, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TAYLOR—HASTINGS—March 22nd, at St. Mary Magdalen's Church, Meean Meer, by the Rev. W. W. Phelps, assisted by the Rev. B. Behr, Adam Taylor, Esq., Surgeon, H. M.'s Bengal Army, Civil Surgeon of Umritsur, to Alice Johnstone, eldest daughter of T. Hastings, Esq., F.R.C.S., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Lahore Circle.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1870.

MR. CARDWELL's exposition of the Military Estimates is neat and clever, like the proposals he had to unfold; but it is obvious to the meanest capacity that we are very far yet from those substantial military changes which will bring the army up to the level of the time. The characteristic of the plan *was* the abolition of the useless ranks of Cornet and Ensign and the reduction of the number of officers per battalion; but that project has been abandoned in deference to the outcries of the military clubs, and the characteristic of the estimates now *is* the blank reduction of men. Even this has been brought about by a change of policy in another department, to wit, in the Colonial office, whereby colonies are, in future, to run pretty much alone, and look out for themselves. England is afraid to put a regiment or two in a distant colony, lest a French frigate should blockade the port and lock it or them up. Did not an English frigate lock up three of Napoleon's best regiments in Corfu during the great wars, and might not a French frigate return the compliment? This locking up argument, as far as we are concerned, is of no value whatever. During the great wars we kept the sea and our opponents failed to do so; and unless we could repeat the exploit, why we should be locked up ourselves. The real defence of the military policy pursued towards the colonies is that they can take care of themselves, or prefer the risk of war and capture to the interference supposed to follow the presence of red coats. If the colonies can support their own defence, so much the better for the empire; but it is nonsense to say that you withdraw troops for fear they should be locked up, especially when the moment you release them, reduction follows. But what would the English frigate have done had not the regiments been there? And what would a French frigate do if there were no troops in the port of a colony? We need not answer. Having the new colonial policy to fall back upon—it has reduced the colonial garrisons from 49,650 in 1838-9 to 23,941 in 1870-71—Mr. Cardwell has been able to reduce the effective of the British Army by 12,000 men. This has been accomplished by striking three colonial corps out of the Army List, by reducing the depôts for regiments in India, diminishing the Army Service Corps, and by reducing battalions to ten companies and each company to fifty men. But it is not clear from Mr. Cardwell's speech, whether this arrangement applies solely to two battalion regiments or the whole infantry force of the army. If to the whole we shall have a series of very weak corps—595 at full peace strength. The cavalry are reduced from eight troops—for the troop system has got back again—to seven troops, six for service abroad, one for depôt. The cavalry regiments are only a hundred fewer in number than the infantry. The Second Major disappears from our cavalry regiments at home and abroad, and the artillery is diminished by a considerable number of officers and men. Perhaps the oddest feature in the plan is the new condition of service, as it affects India. Men are to be enlisted for twelve years, with the option of serving the whole time or of falling back for six years into the reserve. This rule is to apply universally, and consequently, although a regiment, as such, will remain twelve years in India, all men who have served six years will have the right to a journey home and a qualified discharge, that is, they will be released from duty with the regiment, and left free to provide for themselves, with a retainer of four pence a day and liability to be called out for active service. So that the evil of perpetual reliefs for India will not be evaded or met by this plan. It is, indeed, a tentative step in favour of short terms of enlistment, a desirable and fruitful reform, but not one, we fear, practicable under the existing military system of England. Consider. We have not only to provide for the safety of the nucleus of the empire, we have to guard distant posts, and above all to garrison India. With short terms of enlistment the expense of transport must be increased, and that is no slight item in the estimates. The remedy for the evil is short terms of enlistment for a Home Army—and let Home include the Mediterranean and Atlantic—longer terms for the force destined to garrison distant regions, and the revival of a Local European force for India. Moreover, if we have short terms of enlistment, the army must be made, to a greater extent than it is, a school of industry; for by no other process can you place the soldier who has served his time in a fair way of earning a living with credit to himself and advantage to society. Lord Grey proposed workshops, industrial as well as military training, a quarter of a century ago, but the Duke of Wellington rejected the notion as fanciful, and it is only just now beginning to make some way. Mr. Cardwell has overcome the reluctance of the Duke of Cambridge, and the education of the soldier is now one of the things in the category of possibilities. But obviously, should that come to pass, there must be a great change in the region above the ranks, as well as in the region below, and the army, in a sense now not recognized, will have to be a profession.

In dealing with the question as it affects India, Mr. Cardwell, we believe, did not do justice to the Indian proposals sent home last year. His statement is meagre and misleading. He limits himself to stating that the Indian Government asked the Home Government to withdraw seven infantry and four cavalry regiments. "That proposal was respectfully declined." But was that all? Was the proposal so blunt as that, and did the Indian Government frankly ask for the reduction of the European force in India by 6,000 men? Certainly not. The Indian Government accompanied its request for a reduction of the number of regiments by a proposal that the strength of those remaining should be increased sufficiently to fill up the void. In other words the plan of the Indian Government was based on the position that the total British force in India should *not* be reduced—should not be one bayonet or sabre the less. The project was distasteful to the Home authorities because undoubtedly it threw the regiments withdrawn upon the English Exchequer; but that is no reason why Mr. Cardwell should lead Parliament to believe that the Indian Government wished to reduce by 6,000 men the effective of the European force under its command. To our minds the Indian plan was preferable, because were regiments sent out in great strength, they could be allowed to suffer inevitable casualties without being recruited, and could have been sent home when the number fell to a minimum. Instead of reducing the great expense for officers—the gist of the Indian plan—the Home Government resolved to relieve India of the cost of her necessary depots, and to saddle her with the payment of the salaries of the titular Colonels of those regiments stationed within her bounds. This may be convenient, but it rests on no reason. The depots gave something for money, they supplied recruits—now India will get soldiers ready made at the cost of the English taxpayer; but the Colonels give nothing, do nothing in return for pay. The salary of the titular Colonel is really a good service pension, and it ought to be borne by the head quarters treasury of the empire. Another little boon to India—this time quite legitimate—is the reduction of Second Major in cavalry regiments. But these measures, although affording some financial relief, are not so efficient and statesmanlike as the plan of the Indian Government. It is quite manifest that we shall have to wait some time for that vigorous dealing with military reforms which Mr. Gladstone's admirers promised and vowed in his name. The Court party is still far too strong for Household Suffrage.

WHAT *does* Sir Richard Temple and "His Excellency the President" mean by telling us that the purchase of the Elphinstone property will involve no annual charge on the revenue? Supposing that the receipts will cover the cost of establishments and pay 4 per cent on a million and three quarters, is Sir Richard a Fairy, and will he complete the reclamation by the waving of his riding whip? We do not comprehend the meaning of the oracle, as reported, and, as at present informed, cannot accept the strange statement that Government will incur no annual liability.

THE Court Fees Act and the Act "for the prevention of the murder of female infants" have received the assent of the Viceroy.

SIR SALAR JUNG was to leave Calcutta by steamer for Madras on the 29th. He has been residing during his stay in Calcutta at No. 5, Harrington Street. Mr. Saunders, the Resident of Hydrabad, has been the guest of the Viceroy.

A SERIES of amended rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Bengal Civil Service is published in the "Gazette of India" of the 26th.

THE "Englishman" publishes a telegram from Galle to the effect that twenty hours after the ship Frederick arrived at Batavia she burst forth into flames. The fire is supposed to have been caused by coolies, four of whom were suffocated and the remainder (365) saved.

THE "Nusseem Jounpore" has answered the "Allygurh Institute Gazette's" question—"Shall we ask Prince Alfred to be our next Viceroy?" in the affirmative with superadded enthusiasm. It proposes "that we (the inhabitants of Jounpore) and all the inhabitants of Hindoostan unite and ask the second son of the Queen to accept the rule and command of our country, and remain here." This is Royalty and not Viceroyalty.

THE AGRA BANK.

WE are glad to learn that the Agra Bank (Limited) are about to re-open the China Branches in Shanghai and Hongkong. Mr. Edward Maccall proceeds by the next China steamer to open the Shanghai Branch, and Mr. Hughes, who formerly managed the Melbourne Branch of the Agra Bank, will assume charge of the Hongkong Branch.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

ENSIGN F. FORGETT, Her Majesty's 59th Foot, has been admitted to the Staff Corps on probation.

Captain T. A. Scott, Bengal Staff Corps, has obtained furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

Col. C. B. Fuller, R. A., has been appointed Inspector of Artillery, with the rank of Brigadier General, vice Major General Forster, C. B.

Major J. C. Hobson, Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from 3rd May next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Captain Frederic William Jones, having completed twenty years' service, has been promoted to the rank of Major from the 20th inst., subject to H. M.'s approval.

Captain H. G. DeL. Groves, attached to 4th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, has been allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

Surgeon S. J. Wyndowe, Madras Medical Establishment, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Major G. W. Macauley, Staff Corps, Commandant 1st Regiment Sind Horse, has been permitted to retire from the service from the 14th May next, on the pension of a Major.

Lieut. Col. T. T. Haggard, R. A., Agent for Gunpowder, has obtained furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Major R. S. Graves, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, Agra, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Lieut. J. Humphrey, 2nd Squadron Subaltern 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, has been appointed Special Officer Kattiawar Local Battalion, vice Captain Grant, transferred to another appointment.

Col. J. A. R. Raines, 95th Foot, has been appointed to act on the Divisional Staff of the army, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General, vice Major General the Hon'ble A. Gordon, C.B., suspended.

The furlough to Europe on private affairs granted by G. O. No. 212, dated 17th March 1869, to Major General Sir E. L. Russell, K.C.S.I., has been extended to the 21st November 1869 on the same account.

Col. J. R. McMullen, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 1st Regiment Bengal N. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Lieut. Col. J. C. Hood, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 4th Regiment Punjab N. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Captain J. FitzGerald, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, Berar, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIA RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

THE COMMITTEE ON OVER-REGULATION PRICES.

LONDON, 29TH MARCH.

A Committee to decide upon over-regulation prices has been formed as follows :—Sir George Grey, Chairman, the Earl of Devon, General Peel, Mr. Ward Hunt, Sir James Scarlett, Vice-Chancellor James, Mr. Whitbread Muntz and General Steele.

Via Red Sea.

ELECTORAL REFORMS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, 30TH MARCH.

Last night the Corps Legislatif rejected the bill of Ferry (? of M. Jules Favre) and voted an adjournment of the interpellations against the Government on the subject of constituent power until after discussion by the Senate of the scheme introduced by M. Ollivier yesterday.

LONDON, 29TH MARCH.

The English Press generally are dissatisfied with the verdict resulting from the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte.

DESPATCH OF SOLDIERS TO CANADA.

LONDON, 30TH MARCH.

The rebellion on the Red River continues. The English Government has therefore decided to send out 1,000 soldiers and a battery of artillery.

Terror continues prevalent in Ireland. Fresh agrarian crimes have been committed in various parts. The clergy have pronounced an anathema against the Fenians.

SUSPENSION OF MAJOR-GENERAL GORDON.

OUR local contemporary publishes a series of questions on this subject, derived from a correspondent. We reprint them in order to show the wide interest felt in the matter. Here they are :—

"On what grounds did Sir Augustus Spencer forward the original documents in connection with a case in which he and General Gordon were virtually the only parties concerned to the Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, of which Council he (General Spencer) is the only military member?"

"On what grounds did Sir Augustus Spencer introduce a matter purely military to the Bombay Council? If the Commander-in-Chief in India declined to be a referee, then is not the Commander-in-Chief at home the authority to whom the matter ought to have been submitted, according to the Articles of War?"

"Can it be true, as rumoured, and generally believed, that the Quarter Master General and Adjutant General of the Army were present at the Council of H. E. the Governor assembled to deliberate on General Gordon's case?"

"Can it possibly be true that General Gordon was suspended not from anything in the correspondence between himself and head quarters, but in consequence of some verbal testimony given by the Quarter Master General or Adjutant General, or both?"

"What authority has the Governor in Council for thus suspending a General officer? Why was the order of suspension held back so long? Can it possibly be that the Bombay Council tried to obtain authority from a higher quarter? If they did so try, what answer do you suppose they could have got to their application?"

"Is General Gordon's sin anything more than that he resisted the introduction of a novel system under which a General officer's own staff is required to give secret information to the Commander-in-Chief with regard to the proceedings of the General officer on whose staff they serve? Under this novel system of the Quarter Master General, could honourable feeling in the army exist for a day?"

"Is it true that two staff officers have virtually commanded the Bombay Army since General Spencer's arrival, and that only the presence of Colonel Marriott in the Secretariat presented serious blunders aforetime?"

REDUCTIONS IN THE ARTILLERY.

THE Government of India has directed, under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, that one light field battery of the Punjab Frontier Force, the Native Company of Artillery in Madras, and one company of Native Artillery at Bombay, shall be broken up as soon as possible after the receipt of the order now published.

THE CABLE.

UNDER the provisions of section 22 of Act VIII of 1860 (an Act for regulating the establishment and management of Electric Telegraphs in India), His Excellency the Governor General in Council has declared that section 5 and sections 9 to 22 inclusive, with the exception of the concluding sentence of the last named section of the said Act, shall be applicable to the telegraph cable laid from Bombay by the British Indian Sub-Marine Telegraph Company, Limited, and to all persons using the same or employed in connection therewith.

ARMY REDUCTIONS.

UNDER the authority of the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has notified that the following reductions will take place in the Army Staff of the three Presidencies, with effect from the 1st of April 1870 :—

BENGAL.

One Divisional General with his staff complete.
Two Brigadiers General of the 2nd Class.
Four Brigade Majors to be replaced by Station Staff Officers.

MADRAS.

One Divisional General with his staff complete.
*A Second Divisional General with his staff complete, to be replaced by a Brigadier General of the 1st Class and his staff.
One Deputy Assistant Adjutant General and one Assistant Quarter Master General at Head Quarters.

BOMBAY.

One Divisional General with his staff complete.
Two Brigadiers General of the 2nd Class.
Two Brigade Majors to be replaced by Station Staff Officers.

In furtherance of these reductions in the Bengal Presidency, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has directed that the Divisional Command at the Presidency with its complete staff shall be abolished from the 1st April 1870, and the troops in the Presidency Division will from that date form a separate command under the Brigadier General at Fort William, under the designation of the "Presidency District."

From the same date the Brigade Commands at Dinapore and Cawnpore and the appointments of Brigade Major at these stations will be abolished, the command of the troops being exercised by the Senior Office and the staff duties conducted by Station Staff Officers.

The appointments of Brigade Major at the stations of Benares and Delhi will also cease from the 1st April 1870, the staff duties being conducted by Station Staff Officers.

In each case of reduction of a Divisional or Brigade Commander or Staff Officer, the last appointed will vacate.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been requested to issue any necessary subsidiary orders for carrying out these instructions.

The Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay are to issue the required orders for carrying out the reductions to take effect in those Presidencies respectively.

In consequence of the reductions in the number of General Officers Cammanding Divisions and Brigades as announced in the foregoing order, the proportion of these commands to be furnished from Her Majesty's British and Indian Forces respectively will, until further orders, be as follows :—

DIVISIONAL COMMANDS.

	British Service.	Indian Service.	Total.
Bengal	3	3	6
Madras	1	2	3
Bombay	1	2	3

BRIGADE COMMANDS.

	British Service.		Indian Service.		Total.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
Bengal	3	2	3	2	10
Madras	2	...	2	2	6
Bombay	1	1	1	3	6

* Already partially carried out by the conversion of the Southern Division into a Brigade Command.

POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS.

UNDER the provisions of section 1 of Act X of 1869 (to abolish the Police Superannuation Funds), the Governor General in Council has directed that from the 31st day of March 1870, the Police Superannuation Fund in the Presidency of Fort St. George, the Police Superannuation Fund of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay, and the Police Superannuation Fund in each of the following provinces, namely—Lower Provinces of Bengal, including all the territories under the Government of Bengal, North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and its Dependencies, Oude, Central Provinces, and British Burmah, shall cease to exist as separate funds.

With reference to this notification it is directed that the stoppages from the pay of Police Forces in the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Presidencies, which hitherto have been credited to the Police Superannuation Funds abolished by the notification, shall, from the 1st day of April 1870 and until further orders, be credited to the General Revenues.

THE REDUCTIONS IN THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DATED 21ST MARCH 1870.

BY the first of the orders mentioned above, Resolution No. 1705, passed in this department on the 9th July, 1869, re-organizing the establishment of classified officers in the department; and notification of this department, No. 1641, dated the 9th February 1869, reducing the staff of the Paper Currency and Money Order departments, the number of probationers in the sixth class of the Financial Department was fixed at one-fifth of the number of officers in the first five classes of the Financial Department. By the second order, the number of officers in the first five classes was reduced by five. The Governor General in Council is therefore pleased to rule that the number of probationers in the sixth class shall be reduced by one. Accordingly, the sanctioned complement of classified officers shall for the future be as follows :—

First Class	6
Second ,,	7
Third ,,	10
Fourth ,,	9
Fifth ,,	13
Sixth ,,	9
Total	54

In consequence of the reduction in the complement of the fifth class, there will no longer be any temporary vacancies in that class for the probationers who are now officiating in it, and these officers should under rule revert to the sixth class to which they substantively belong; but his Excellency in Council is pleased to decide as a special case, that the allowances of these officers shall continue to be regulated as if the reduction now ordered had not been effected.

The forty-five officers now left in the department shall continue to be ordinarily distributed among the first classes as shown below :—

FIRST CLASS.

Accountants General in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces; Inspector of Local Offices of Account; Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts, or Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

SECOND CLASS.

Deputy Controller General of Accounts, or Assistant Secretary to the Government of India; Accountants General in the Punjab and British Burmah; Deputy Accountants General in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces.

THIRD CLASS.

First Assistant Comptroller General of Accounts; First Assistant Accountants General in Madras and Bombay; Deputy Accountants General in Mysore, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, and the Punjab; Controller General of Money Order offices; First Assistant Commissioners of Paper Currency in Calcutta and Bombay.

FOURTH CLASS.

Personal Assistant to the Financial Member of the Governor General's Council; Examiners of Claims, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; Second and Third Assistant Comptrollers General of Accounts; First Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces; Second Assistant Commissioners of Paper Currency in Calcutta and Bombay.

FIFTH CLASS.

Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency at Allahabad.

Two Assistants, Financial Secretariat.		
Three ditto	Comptroller General of Accounts.	
One Assist. Account. Genl.,	Madras.	
One ditto	ditto,	Bombay.
Two Assists.	ditto,	Bengal.
One Assist.	ditto,	North-Western Provinces.
One ditto	ditto,	Punjab.
One ditto	ditto,	British Burmah.

Ordered, that the foregoing resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and communicated to Foreign Department, the Comptroller General of Accounts, the several Accountants General, and the Deputy Accountants General in independent charge, and to Mr. S. Jennings, officiating Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, Mr. F. de H. Larpent, officiating Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, and Mr. G. H. R. Hart, officiating Assistant, Financial Secretariat.

PASSAGES BY THE TROOPSHIPS.

OFFICERS of the Indian Army who may be entitled to passage money under the rules of the Indian Military Funds when proceeding to Europe on furlough on medical certificate will, if they desire it, be provided with accommodation in her Majesty's troopships when available.

All such officers serving in the three Presidencies for whom passages may be available, and who may not be prevented under the circumstances set forth in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th clauses* of paragraph 2 of the G. O. No. 1109, dated 10th November 1869, will proceed to Bombay for transport; free conveyance by rail for themselves and for their families being allowed.

Officers embarking under these circumstances will be reimbursed the amount of deduction on account of table money on board the troopships.

When, however, troopships are not running, or accommodation may not be available therein, and in cases where officers may prefer to make their own arrangements for proceeding to Europe, they will proceed as heretofore under the rules of the several Military Funds to which they may belong.

In order to obviate delay and inconvenience, officers who may be desirous of proceeding in her Majesty's troopships are to intimate that intention in their applications for leave, so that passage may be at once secured for them if practicable, or such timely information given as will enable them to make other arrangements.—*Gazette of India*.

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* 2ndly.—When a medical certificate may declare a passage overland to be positively dangerous to health, and a long sea voyage essentially necessary.

3rdly.—When a Presidency Medical Board certificate may, in like manner, declare that an immediate change to England is urgently necessary, and that the case will not admit of delay until a passage in one of the troopships can be provided.

4thly.—When suffering or recovering from a disease of a contagious nature which a Presidency Medical Board certificate may declare as not admissible on board a troopship.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ACT.

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council has received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General :—

ACT No. IX. OF 1870.

An Act to enable the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, when in voluntary liquidation, to sell their property to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Whereas it is desirable that the property of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, should be transferred to the Secretary of State for India in Council for public purposes: And whereas negociations for the transfer of the property of the said Company are now pending between the said Secretary of State in Council and the said Company, and it has been agreed that, in the event of the said transfer being made, the purchase-money for the said property shall be paid in four per cent. stock of the Government of India, such stock to be issued and calculated at one hundred rupees for each ninety-three rupees of such purchase-money: And whereas the said Company is desirous of being wound up voluntarily under the Indian Companies' Act 1866: And whereas doubts have arisen whether voluntary liquidators, when appointed by the said Company to transfer the said property, can make such transfer in consideration of the stock to be issued as aforesaid; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. The voluntary liquidators of the said Company when duly appointed shall have power and are hereby empowered to transfer the property of the said Company, or any part thereof, to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and to make such transfer in consideration of, and to receive the purchase-money either wholly or in part in four per cent. stock of the Government of India, such stock to be issued and calculated at one hundred rupees for each ninety-three rupees of such purchase-money.

2. A receipt by the voluntary liquidators of the said Company for the amount of the stock issued and delivered to the said liquidators shall be deemed a sufficient acknowledgment of the issue and delivery of so much of the said stock as in such receipt shall be expressed to be issued and delivered to the said Company, and the said Secretary of State in Council shall not be concerned to see to the distribution of the said stock amongst the shareholders of the said Company or be responsible for any loss or misapplication or wrongful distribution thereof.

3. Upon the execution by the said voluntary liquidators of any instrument or instruments purporting to transfer the property or any part thereof of the said Company to the said Secretary of State in Council, such property or part thereof (as the case may be) shall vest in the said Secretary of State in Council according to the tenor and effect of the said instrument or instruments, but discharged from all claims on the part of the said company and shareholders thereof for the purchase money of the said property and the stock to be issued in payment thereof.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

STATEMENT showing in detail the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the G. I. P. Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars, from the 1st October 1869 up to the 20th March 1870, as compared with the quantity exported up to the same date in the Season of 1868-69.

	Exports in the fortnight ending 20th March 1870.			Total Exports up to 20th Mar. in the Season 1869-70.			Total Exports up to the 20th Mar. in the Season of 1868-69.		
	Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.	Dokras	Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.	Dokras.	Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.	Dokras
Nagpore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boree	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seindee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wurdah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poolgaon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chandoor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budnaira	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moortizapore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akolah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shegaon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Khamgaon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nandoorah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Malkapore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Khundwah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boorhanpore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	13,769	8,062	2,348	48,097	40,189	13,255	56,220	1,15,712	49,296

	1869-70		1868-69	
Total Full-Pressed	48,097		56,220	
Half-Pressed	40,189		115,712	
Dokras 13,255/3 =	4,418	49,296/3 =	16,432	bales.
	92,704		188,464	Decrease in 1869-70, 95,760 bales or 47,880 Kandies.

* Return for last week is not yet received.

(Signed) A. J. DUNLOP,
Assistant to Cotton Commissioner West Berar.
Assistant Cotton Commissioner's Office,
Akolah, 28th March 1870.

BOMBAY.

THE SHIP UNICORN, Captain Horn, arrived yesterday from Newcastle with a cargo of coal.

ON Tuesday His Highness the Nawab of Joonaghur paid a visit to His Highness Aga Khan and the Hon'ble Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake, on Saturday the 26th inst., was 51 feet 11 inches; on the corresponding date last year it was 49 feet 8 inches.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting will be held this (Thursday) afternoon, at half-past five o'clock in the Boys' School. The Lord Bishop of Bombay will preside. Friends and supporters of the schools are respectfully invited to attend.

IN addition to the princely donation of a lakh of rupees for a High School in Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. Sassoon has also given Rs. 25,000 to be spent in the purchase of an organ for the Town Hall. Bombay may well be proud of the munificence of her citizens.—*Pioneer*.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Showell yesterday committed Ziad bin Yoosoof to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by a dangerous weapon to Ameenabee, woman, on the 14th February last.

RUN OVER BY A BUGGY.—On Tuesday evening a Hindoo named Baboo Sumbhoo was run over by a buggy near Thakoordwar Temple on the Breach Candy Road. The man's right arm was fractured below the elbow. Mr. Crawford, who was in the buggy at the time, immediately alighted, called a policeman, and had the injured man taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital. The Hindoo is not in any danger.

UNDER the provisions of section 5 of Act XVIII. of 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that where the special adhesive stamps referred to in Financial Notification No. 319 of 13th January 1870, are not available for the purpose of denoting the stamp to be affixed to the instruments mentioned in clause (*b*) of the above mentioned section, the stamp on such instruments may be denoted by embossed stamp impressed by a cold steel die. This notification and notification No. 319 of 13th January 1870 shall be held to apply only to those offices where stamping presses at present exist.—*Gazette of India*.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday at the County Jail concerning the death of Amjeed Saba Mahomed, a calasee. About a fortnight ago deceased had a quarrel with his wife during which he stabbed her with a razor. He was arrested by the police, and placed before the Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court on a charge of causing grievous hurt. He was remanded to jail till the 4th April. On Tuesday morning he was found hanging in a privy in one of the yards, suspended by a cord which he had placed round his waist, from the beam in the roof. Prisoners before they are sentenced are kept in a separate part of the jail called the trial yard, and are allowed to wear their own clothes. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased had committed suicide by hanging himself.

THINGS are certainly very much better managed in Bombay. As a permanent record of the Duke's visit to that city, a noble building for the accommodation of the sailors of the port is about to be erected, for which object that generous prince—the Guicowar of Baroda—has contributed the large sum of two lakhs of rupees. Our permanent record is—what? We are ashamed to confess that the traces of the late royal visit to Calcutta are not deeper than what could be easily erased by a little white-wash, and a maund or two of plaster. Happy Bombay! Fountains, libraries, museums, markets, and other public conveniences are erected in thy honor without fuss or display, while we of the ditch groan in spirit, and shout and howl, and call each other bad names, if we only discover that an extra water cart or a lamp post has been indented for over and above what the collective wisdom of our municipal solons consider necessary.—*Englishman's Weekly Journal*.

MARWAREES CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY AND FORGERY.—At the Fort Police Court on Wednesday, Gopal Luxamon, a Jemadar on the establishment of the House of Correction, appeared before the Chief Magistrate and applied for a warrant against two Marwarees, charging them with forgery, conspiracy, and giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. It appeared from the sworn information of the complainant that he was lately summoned to attend the Small Cause Court at the suit of one Crustna Camma, a Marwary, who alleged that he had a claim against complainant for Rs. 98. During the trial of the case before Mr. Spencer, Tulla Thuckra Marwary stated on solemn affirmation that he had advanced complainant Rs. 80 in the name of Govind Gopal, and that at the time of receiving the money he (complainant) had executed a promissory note in the presence of Cupoora Heera, another Marwary. The latter also made a similar statement on solemn affirmation. Complainant denied having passed any promissory note to Tulla Marwary. Under these circumstances the Jemadar charged Tulla and Cupoora with forgery, conspiracy, and giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and applied for a warrant of apprehension. The Magistrate granted a summons against the two Marwarees.

LECTURE ON MYTHOLOGY.—On Monday evening the Rev. D. C. Boyd, of the Scotch Free Church, delivered an interesting lecture in connection with the Mechanics' Institute in the Town Hall, on "Comparative Mythology." The rev. gentleman remarked, in introducing his subject, that it was a deeply interesting one as well for laughing children as for sober and profound scholars of mature age, embracing as it does researches into the mysterious fairy tales and *folk lore*, as well as into the names, characters, and attributes of those who occupy a place in the Pantheon of all nations. The former branch of the subject he would however lay aside for the present, and confine himself to the connection lately discovered by Max Müller and others, by their researches into the ancient Sanscrit, between the gods and heroes of the Western nations, as the Greeks, Celts, Scandinavians and others, and those of the Hindus and other Asiatic nations from which it is demonstrable that these nations had sprung from a common stock and had once lived in the same locality, probably in Central Asia. The way in which these primitive peoples who composed the great *Aryan* race had given personal names and assigned personal attributes to the great powers, seasons and changes of nature, as the sun, moon and stars, the [illegible] and earth, spring, summer, autumn and wint[illegible] and night, light and darkness, was noticed, and the [illegible]mology or significance of their several names in different places pointed out as the clue to much of the poetic lore with which imagination had garnished them. The connection of all known nations, both of the Eastern and Western world, with an earlier common mythology, was briefly pointed out, and the probability of a common primitive revelation or knowledge of the Divine Being was discussed as not unlikely to be established by farther research. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer on behalf of the members of the institution, as well on behalf of the public who had participated in the pleasure and interest afforded by the lecturer.

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THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S INDIA MISSION.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A COLLEGE.

THE Rev. Dr. Jardine, who lately came out to Bombay as Superintendent of the Church of Scotland's Mission, and to organise a college here in connection with the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland's Institution, delivered a lecture to the public in St. Andrew's Church on Tuesday evening on the subject of education in India. On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Macpherson, Mr. R. Angus was voted to the chair.

The Rev. Mr. Ross having opened the meeting with prayer,

Mr. R. Angus said that it would be in the recollection of most of those present that soon after Dr. Macleod had left Bombay, and while his colleague Dr. Watson was still with them, an association had been formed which should interest itself in the working of the Church of Scotland Mission. That association had to some extent lain dormant owing to the sickness of the Rev. Mr. Cameron, which had obliged him to retire from his labours in Bombay. He (Mr. Angus) felt sure that they were all grateful to Dr. Macleod's committee for having obtained for the mission the assistance of a gentleman who had proved himself so able as Dr. Jardine had done, and who had resigned so honourable and remunerative an appointment in America in order to enter upon this important work in Bombay. He felt that he could assure Dr. Jardine of their warm sympathy with him in his work. Before introducing Dr. Jardine to the meeting he would ask Mr. Melvin, who had superintended the missionary institution for several years, to lay before them a statement of its present condition.

Mr. W. F. Melvin, of the General Assembly's Institution, then read the following statement :—

"The work of the Church of Scotland's Mission in Bombay has hitherto been carried on by means of bazaar preaching and the Anglo-Vernacular Institution in Kalbadevi. The former is regularly performed by a native catechist, who goes every evening to one of the preaching stations at the following places :—Nul Bazaar, Grant Road, Carnac Bunder, Boree Bunder, Mazagon, and the Native Hospital. There he reads religious tracts or portions of the New Testament, and preaches in Marathi, Hindustani or English. On Sunday mornings, from 40 to 100 prisoners voluntarily meet with him in the jail yard, and quietly listen whilst he reads or preaches. When not employed in the institution, he visits the towns and villages of Salsette, the Konkan, or the Dominions of the Nizam. Accompanied by his brother, a colporteur, he lately made a tour through the Southern Konkan, Vingorla on the south, to Sholapore on the east, preaching in 180 towns and villages, where not a single Christian was met with, and where the people are in many cases almost without any religion. This extensive country, with a population of probably more than two millions, contains no missionary, nor do any visit it, save our two native agents.

"In the institution there are at present 366 pupils,—308 being Hindus, 35 Christians, 13 Mussulmans, and 10 Jews. In March last there were 348 names on the registers, and since then 385 new pupils have been admitted, making a total of 733 present at all during the year. To every pupil instruction in the truths of Christianity is given, by means of the New Testament, Pilgrim's Progress, Letters to Indian Youth, Gospel Catechism, the complete series of the Christian Vernacular Education Society's Reading Books, and addresses in English and Marathi at the close of every day. Last month the institution was examined by the Government inspector, and the grant-in-aid obtained amounted to Rs. 1,850-8, a sum greater by Rs. 304-4 than that of last year.

"In 1865 the *income* derived from school *fees* amounted to Rs. 716-4; this year it amounts to Rs. 2,601-10. In June last, several new teachers were appointed on higher salaries than had before been given, and to meet the extra expense, the class fees were increased over the whole school, so that whilst the advance on salaries amounted to Rs. 911, that on fees amounted to Rs. 1,161.

"The languages taught or used in the school are Marathi, Sanskrit, Gujerathi, Hindustani, Portuguese, Latin, and English, and though the standard of education is as high as that in any school in the presidency, yet as much time and attention are given to religious instruction as used to be when it was low. Close and anxious observation enables me to say that the thorough system of arrangement and working of the classes in accordance with the Government standards does not in the least affect the religious teaching. The boys are most diligent in prosecuting the studies, which will fit them for situations, but I always find them attentive to the closing addresses, and particularly in the highest classes, where so much stress is laid upon secular subjects, the chapters of the New Testament, regularly prescribed and explained, are carefully read and prepared at home, so that so far as mere knowledge is concerned, the written monthly examinations are very satisfactory. If we are to teach at all, I see no better way of influencing boys or young men than by giving them, along with a knowledge of the solemn truths of Christianity, the highest education possible."

Dr. Jardine then delivered the following address :—

Mr. Chairman and Christian Friends,—I presume I may take it for granted that all those whom I have at present the honour of addressing are sincerely and heartily interested in the welfare and progress of that country which, if not our home, is at least the place of our temporary abode and labour. Indeed, I cannot conceive that any one, with the common sympathies of humanity in his heart, could become acquainted, however slightly, with this great country, its past history, its resources, its people, its religion, its social distinctions, and the various other elements which make it what it is without feeling a deep interest in its future. The mere fact, moreover, that many of those whom I address, were but a short time ago organized into a Missionary Association by the deputation of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, whose visit must be fresh in the recollection of you all, is to me a guarantee that your attention has been to a greater or less extent given to the subject which I wish to bring before you this evening. In doing so, I may inform you of what perhaps you may be already aware, that the visit of that deputation has resulted in a very strong wish on the part of the home committee to be more zealous in their efforts to assist the cause of truth and progress in India. More particularly, they are at present seriously considering a scheme to make a very material addition to this educational and missionary staff in Bombay, believing as they do that this great and rapidly increasing city is the key to the whole of Western India, not merely from a commercial and political point of view, but also with reference to the spread of truth.

Trusting that their deliberations may result in a scheme which will do much for the advancement of the cause of truth and right, it may not be amiss for us in the meantime seriously to consider the nature of the work which is to be done and the kind of work which is most required in the present circumstances of the country. In proceeding to this somewhat difficult and delicate task, I trust that the indulgent forbearance of my hearers will be extended to one who has been but a short time in India, and that any deficiencies of knowledge regarding the peculiarities, intellectual, moral, or religious, of this great country will be pardoned.

It may at the outset be assumed as a principle that the great aim of all educational and missionary efforts, whether under control of Government or of Christian Churches, is the advancement of the natives of India in a social, intellectual, moral, and religious point of view. These various efforts, as far as I can learn, may be pretty accurately distributed into three general divisions. In the first place, we have purely missionary work, consisting exclusively of preaching or teaching to natives the evidences and doctrines of the Christian religion, with a view of uprooting idolatrous beliefs and practices, and of establishing Christian faith and morals in their place. In the second place, we have the purely educational efforts which are made by the Government, consisting of an extensive and thorough system of schools and colleges established over the whole of India, in which may be obtained a knowledge of English, of vernacular, and of classical languages, of the natural and mathematical sciences, of philosophy and history. In the great educational work thus performed by the Government, there is no professed or direct teaching of religion, although, from the nature of the case, the study of the natural sciences and of the general literature of England must exercise a very great influence upon the religious beliefs of those who improve the opportunities offered them. Finally, certain Christian churches of Britain, of which the Church of Scotland is one, have adopted the method of combining secular with religious instruction, for the purpose not only of improving the natives of India socially and intellectually, but also of correcting and directing into a proper channel these religious feelings and principles which appear to exist and bear away to an extraordinary extent in the Hindoo mind. Permit me to turn your attention briefly to each of these kinds of what may be described generally as philanthropical effort for the purpose of examining their respective principles and natural results, and with a view of determining what is the most advantageous position which the friends of India may at present assume in their attempts to contribute to its improvement.

With reference to the first of these kinds of missionary effort, in which resourse is had exclusively to the preaching of the Christian religion, it is matter of fact that in many parts of the world it has been attended with much success. Devoted and earnest men have gone forth from European Christian Churches, and have presented the Christian religion in such a way to heathen idolaters that many have seen the futility of the worship of idols, have admired the beauty of the Christian character, and declared their acceptance of the Christian religion by a public profession. The beneficial effects of such an important change are acknowledged on all hands to be immense, even if we consider those effects as extending no farther than the present state of existence. If the Christian religion be apprehended with any degree of intelligence by the converts, their views regarding the nature of God, the principles of morality, and the great aim of life must be very much modified and elevated; many of the superstitions concerning the character and operations of subordinate deities and the manner in which their favours are to be secured must be given up; and a more or less accurate conception as to the character of Christ and the nature of the Christian religion must be attained. The great change in a moral and spiritual point of view which is thus effected must, it is manifest, be fraught with many and important benefits to those upon whom the change is wrought in particular, and to the social circle in which they move in general. And, apart from all personal benefits conferred upon the individuals immediately concerned, a step of vast importance has been taken towards the permanent elevation and enlightenment of the people as a whole. A new religious element has been introduced, which must work great moral and social changes in the community. It has been advanced further, in support of this kind of missionary effort, that it *is* precisely the method which was adopted by the first Apostles of Christianity; that it is the method which has been almost exclusively employed in nearly all heathen countries except India; and that the truths of Christianity do not require the assistance of extraneous secular education to enable them to produce the desired effect.

A great deal of truth is contained in much that is said in support of the simple preaching of Christianity as a means of overthrowing the falsehood and superstition of heathendom; but a great deal may also be said to show that the exclusive employment of this instrumentality is inadequate to the accomplishment of the end which it seems to be the special and noble mission of the enlightened people of Christendom to bring about amongst the other nations of the world. If we study with any care our own human nature, we must come to the conclusion that it is exceedingly complex in its structure, and that its different elements are inextricably interwoven together, so that any change which is wrought upon one of these elements must produce a corresponding change upon the others. The highest and noblest of all the principles of humanity is the religious; while at the same time the religious element may be so subordinated to the lower principles and passions of our nature, that instead of being, as it ought to be, the guide and stimulant to the highest and purest virtue, it sanctions or even requires the practice of the most degrading and cruel vices. By various other elements in man may the religious principle of his nature be prevented from exercising that purifying and ennobling influence upon his life and character for which it is designed. One of these obstructive elements may be said to be negative in its character, consisting simply of a want of accurate knowledge concerning the nature of the great object of his religious belief and worship. In primitive stages of society various powers of nature are personified and made the objects of religious worship. More frequently still different kinds of animals are looked upon as the incarnations of deities. In time visible representations of these supposed deities are constructed and worshipped. Now, if we take the most generous view of this development of the religious principle, and concede that the idols of heathenism are employed simply as a means of helping the worshippers to realize in their minds the unseen God whom they are in truth worshipping, we must still maintain that the means employed are utterly inadequate to the end in view, and that it is morally certain that such religious worship must tend to degradation in morals and hopeless superstition in religion. All this results from the untruthfulness of men's views regarding God's nature, and his relations to the universe and man. But when we consider the influence of another element in our nature upon the religious principle, we shall see that all these evils resulting from intellectual error must be intensely aggravated. I refer to the fearful power exercised over man's conduct by his tendency to yield to the craving of his various appetites and desires. When the lower sensual principles of man's nature are so strong as to become the ruling passions of his life, the religious principle, already perverted by intellectual ignorance, must become still more degraded, and in all likelihood will soon do little more than afford an occasion for the gratification of the sensual desires of the religious devotees. This appears to be actually, and to a frightful extent, the case throughout India. The religious principle is first perverted by intellectual ignorance, and then subordinated to sensual desires; knowing this fact, we might, *à priori*, judge as to the prevailing character of the people.

Wherever there are wanting intelligent conceptions regarding the character of deity and his relations to nature and man, the religious sentiment must lead to hopeless superstition and blind idolatry. And as in this case the religious sentiment has no lofty ideal of virtue to which it may aspire, it must yield to the power of man's inborn desire for the gratification of the pleasures of sense. Thus the depths of superstition and licentiousness are the natural and necessary goal to which ignorance, regarding the truths of religion, must ultimately lead. Undoubtedly there are in different countries and districts varying degrees of this degradation, but its general tendency, as here pointed out, must everywhere be the same.

Now, let us suppose that a missionary of Christianity goes amongst a people in this condition with the sacred Scriptures in his hand, and let us consider the effects which he will produce. It is a universal principle of the human mind that all truth is relative to the mind of those to whom it is presented. By this I mean that every individual mind has its own peculiar way of looking at objective facts and truths. Truths, for example, which would be as clear as noonday to such minds as those of a Brougham or a Brewster would be utterly incomprehensible to a low-caste Hindoo. So the truths and facts of Christianity, when presented to people in the state of religious degradation I have described, must necessarily give rise to far different conceptions than the same truths would excite in the mind of an intelligent native of Britain. The former have been accustomed to see a god in every operation of nature; and to represent their various gods by idols of their own construction. Such being the case, is it possible for them at once to rise up to any intelligent conception of the One Supreme Being who directs and governs the universe? And if Christ be presented to them as the proper object of their worship, is it not more than likely that they will place him upon the same level, and give him the same position as that which was occupied in their minds by their own now discarded idols? The truths of religion, considered as matters of the intellect, are inextricably interwoven with every other kind of truth. And wherever we find that men's conceptions regarding the ordinary operations and laws of nature, the character and principles of their own minds, and the relations of individuals or classes to one another in society, are incorrect or absurd, we shall also find a similar inaccuracy or absurdity in the religious conceptions which are entertained. And, on the other hand, if we wish their views of religious truth to be correct and adequate, we must furnish correct and adequate instruction upon every other subject with which religion is connected. Look to the history of religion amongst the people of the West, and you will find that scientific conceptions and religious conceptions have been at every stage conformable to one another. When men were ignorant of the laws of nature and of mind, religious superstition prevailed.

And in proportion as the operations of nature were reduced to law, in proportion as men saw that nothing either in the world of matter or of mind was arbitrary or unaccountable, in the same proportion did religious superstition decrease. Can we expect that the history of religion in India, at the present day, will be different? Is it not absurd to expect that mental and moral miracles will be wrought in India when the history of human progress the world over shows clearly that men have always advanced gradually, in accordance with the fixed laws of their nature, and by means of the intellectual, moral, and religious conceptions which have borne sway in their minds? If, then, Christians go to the heathen tribes of any idolatrous country, tell them that they are on the way to perdition, that the worship of idols is offensive to God, that outside of the Christian Church there can be no salvation, and that by believing in and worshipping Christ they may be eternally happy, can we expect that moral miracles will be wrought upon them, and that they will at once rise to correct conceptions of what is true and good, when the elements which are absolutely necessary to form such conceptions have never been imparted to their minds? The religious and moral principles of Western Christianity are the result of generations and even centuries of progress—progress in scientific knowledge, in art, in philosophy, and in morals. And even now these principles are undergoing important modifications and must continue to do so as long as the laws of the human mind remain as they are. It is needless to repeat the hackneyed formula that truth is absolute and eternal, and must always remain the same. As a matter of fact truth, *as conceived by us*, is relative to our minds; and according to the natural strength and comprehensiveness of our minds and the training which we have received will be our conceptions of truth. To expect, then, that the religious conceptions or moral principles of the West can be at once received by a people who for centuries have entertained different conceptions and acted upon different principles is simply to expect a moral impossibility. In order, therefore, that any people, who in religion are superstitious, and in morals degraded, may be elevated to clear conceptions of what is true, and a consistent practice of what is good, it is necessary that much more should be done than simply presenting them with the religious doctrines which have sprung up in the course of the history of the religion of the West.

This leads me to refer briefly to what I pointed out as the second method of philanthropical effort made use of for the advancement of the people of this country. The Government of India expends every year large sums of money in giving a good secular education to the youth of the country. This effort is not professedly or directly in the interest of religion. It is designed by the Government and made use of by the people as a means of social advancement, and a qualification for occupying civil and political positions of trust and responsibility. As such it is annually taken advantage of by hundreds, nay, thousands of the ambitious young men of the country. As such it must be exceedingly useful; it must greatly assist that general progress in knowledge and art, in manners and customs, in wealth and industry, which it is desirable that every people should make. I have said that this educational work conducted by the Government is not professedly or directly in the interests of any religion. But we must not, therefore, infer that it has no effect upon the religious conceptions of the people. On the contrary, the results of the general scientific knowledge which is conveyed and the mental culture which is undergone must, with reference to the popular philosophy and religion, be enormous. Young men flock to the schools and colleges having had their minds imbued from infancy with the idea that some deity lurks in almost every corner of their native fields and jungles and presides over everything that has taken place in their lives or in the history of their families. Nearly every page in the vocabulary of their native tongue contains the name of one or more of the thousands of idol gods which are kept in their houses as so many charms by which blessings are obtained and evils averted. Religious associations surround them in everything that they do; religion binds them by the ties of brotherhood to all the members of the caste to which they belong; and at the same time separates them from the members of every other caste as from so many unclean animals.

With such principles and surrounded by such associations as these, they proceed to the study of the literature and the science of the West. The first years of their school course are necessarily occupied with the acquisition of the English language—to them a matter of great difficulty and of great importance. They afterwards learn from general literature and from a special study of the science of the West a great many of the facts and laws which have been with difficulty discovered by the careful and laborious researches of the scholars and men of science in Europe.

They learn that the operations of nature are not arbitrary, nor are they under the control of the numerous idol deities which their fathers worshipped. They understand that the different bodies of the universe are bound together in harmony by the grand law of gravitation; that this terrestrial globe has gradually assumed its present form by the ordinary operation of the great forces of nature which we see working every day around us; that plants germinate and grow and produce their fruit in accordance with the laws of vegetable life; and that animals and men live and labour and reproduce their kind according to the invariable principles of their physical constitution.

Now, what is the meaning and result of all this? It means that the universe is one; that the laws of the universe are harmonious; that the power and wisdom which are manifest throughout the universe are everywhere consistent, and must, therefore, be the power and wisdom of One Being; and that, consequently, the popular conceptions of religion must be false. I do not speak from any extensive personal knowledge, and therefore cannot say that such is actually the case; but if the minds of the natives of this country act in the same way as those of the inhabitants of Western countries, such must be the case. A correct knowledge of the operations and laws of nature must in any country overthrow polytheism and superstition, if adequate time be given for it to produce its appropriate effects. And if the young men who attend the schools and colleges of this country carry away with them anything like correct notions of the unity of nature, and the character and harmony of her laws, they have taken an enormous stride in advance of their fathers.

There are still other ways in which this system of secular education must very greatly benefit those to whom it is given. The general mental culture which is undergone in the study of science and of the classical languages must greatly elevate the general tone of the minds of the students. They must necessarily be able to follow out a consecutive course of reasoning more accurately than before. The study of the classical literature of England must produce in their minds higher conceptions of art, of morals, and of the great aim of life. From all that I can learn such is actually the case; and in all this a great work is being done towards the elevation and enlightenment of this great people.

But in this truly noble work, it is not difficult to perceive a great defect. Everything bearing directly and professedly upon the Christian religion is excluded from the course of study which the university requires candidates for degrees to pursue; and is consequently excluded also from the course of instruction in the Government colleges. Still further, that science which is more immediately connected than any other with the foundations of every system of religion—I mean philosophy—is represented in the university by but a single book upon morals, and that book is optional.

In stating these facts, I do not by any means wish to found upon them a charge against any of those who have the control of the educational system. It may be that there are good reasons why the doctrines of Christianity are not taught in the colleges established by Government. It may be that the course of study is not sufficiently long to allow a much greater portion of the students' time and attention to be given to the study of philosophy. But as a matter of fact these would be considered very serious defects in the education of young men in any other country; and they are such in a very peculiar manner with reference to the young men of India. Permit me to endeavour to point out how this is so.

Consider the course of training and the associations of the young men of Christian Britain, and compare them with those of the youths of India. In the former country, and amongst Anglo-Saxon people in general, the mental and moral atmosphere in which the young are trained is essentially Christian. They acquire more or less intelligent views of the character of the one God; they learn a great deal about the doctrines of the Christian religion which have been gradually elaborated into systems during the last eighteen hundred years; and, what is still more important, they have held up before them from week to week the life of a Person who, to say the least, exhibits the highest ideal of the perfections and virtues of Humanity which our minds can conceive. With this foundation they proceed, many of them, to the colleges for the purpose of acquiring a liberal education. There, if the course of study be at all complete, they give their attention, amongst a variety of other subjects, to the character and operations of their own minds; to the laws of the external universe; to the grounds of their belief in One All-powerful, Wise and Good Being; to the relations existing between Him and finite creatures; to the universal laws of moral conduct amongst men, and particularly the laws of Christian morals; and, generally, to the most important of those subjects which must constitute the groundwork of every reasonable system of religion. Thus they are not only taught to think, but the elements of the highest and most important kind of thought in which they can afterwards engage are given them.

By such a training as this through which young Anglo-Saxons have passed, those minds have been produced which have exercised the very greatest influence upon the character and destiny of the Anglo-Saxon race. Men have been taught to think honestly and to act bravely; to seek earnestly for the truth in every field of research—physical, mental, and theological; and to do fearlessly their duty as dictated by the principles of virtue which a conscience enlightened by Christianity taught them. To the influence of men who have been thus trained to seek for and reverence truth, to love and practice what is good, the greatness of Britain is to be attributed; and when the associations and influences which surround the youth of Britain cease to produce men who respect Truth, who love Virtue, and who dare to do their Duty, the greatness of Britain will soon cease.

Contrast now with this the training and associations of the young natives of India, particularly of those who acquire a collegiate education, as it is with them that we are now specially concerned. In every country the influences of religion upon the youthful mind must always be the strongest, must always be the guiding principle of the character which is being gradually formed. The most superficial study of the Hindoo religion, as it exists at the present day amongst the people, shows that there is nothing in it to produce a high type of mental or moral character. The prevalent conceptions regarding deity are exceedingly gross and material—for proof of this, witness the thousands of idols which are worshipped in the families and temples of the natives. The kind of worship which is offered to their deities is in itself exceedingly sensual and degrading. There is no high ideal of goodness held up before them, for the actions which they ascribe to their deities are, considered morally, anything but virtuous. Their religion has produced no high specimens of art in any of its forms; and where art does not exist, the nobler and better qualities of the human character must be, to a great extent, undeveloped. They entertain utterly false conceptions of the constitution of society—conceptions which are sanctioned by their religion in the divine authority which they believe to be given to the distinctions of caste. Surrounded by such influences and associations as these, the young men of India flock by hundreds to the colleges which the Government has established. They learn that the religion in which they have been trained is false; they cannot help but come to that conclusion if they simply believe and reason from the facts and laws which the physical and natural sciences teach them. The power which the religion of their fathers hitherto exerted over them must be to a great extent destroyed. The simple imparting of a good scientific secular education must sap the foundations of idolatry in the minds of the young; and if the rites of idolatry still continue to be practised, this is easily accounted for by the great power of custom and association over men in general, and particularly by the fearful power which the customs and social distinctions of India exert.

But if the secular education which the students and graduates of the colleges obtain have the effect of sapping the foundations of polytheism and idolatry, that is about all that it does. Unfortunately for every country, and peculiarly so for India, higher education is beginning to be looked upon as purely utilitarian in its aim and character. Young men are beginning to be taught, not to value truth for its own sake or mental discipline for its own sake, but both for the sake of the pecuniary or social advantages which they may be the means of securing. If this principle of education be a mistake in Western countries, it is so in a ten-fold degree in India. There national customs and associations are being gradually but surely overthrown; the national religion is gradually losing its power. And the great question which the people of India must soon decide for themselves is this—by what religion and by what principles of morals and society is their higher life as a people to be guided? This question they can only answer for themselves. No religion, and no philosophy of mind, of morals, or of society can take root in any country, and rule over its destinies, unless it is thought out and digested by the people of that country. And as this is the great question for the India of the present day, it is surely of the first importance that the young men should receive such a training and such principles of truth as will enable them in their future lives to deal sincerely, bravely, and intelligently with this question, and exert their influence amongst their fellow-countrymen in leading them to give it the best possible practical answer.

If this be the great question for India, surely the great question for the Christian philanthropists of the West must be—what can they do which will best enable India to work out for herself what is to her at present an all-important problem? The work of the few European and American missionaries who are sent over to preach the doctrines of the Christian religion in the bazaars of large cities and amongst country villages can never be anything more than a mere trifle compared with what has to be done. The secular education afforded by the Government schools and colleges has been working wonders in the way of giving general knowledge and mental culture to the young men who attend them. It has also exerted a powerful destructive influence with reference to the religion and customs of the people. Any good system of secular education—utilitarian although it be—must exert this influence. But if the same principles of human nature govern the natives of India which rule elsewhere, an education which is mainly secular, and destructive with reference to the national religion, cannot be adequate to the mental, moral, and religious wants of the country, more especially at such an important crisis in its mental, moral, and religious history. If, then, it be judged impracticable or unwise for the Government of the country to accompany its secular education with direct instructions regarding the principles of the Christian religion; if, even, the secular education which is given be to a great extent deficient in those elements which largely constitute the higher intellectual and moral life of every people and which lie at the foundation of every system of religion, surely it is a legitimate and very important task for the Christian and general philanthropy of the West to endeavour to supply what is wanting.

This leads me to say a few words finally, with reference to the third method of philanthropical effort to which I referred, that, namely, in which the secular education required by the Government regulations is accompanied by direct instruction in the evidences and principles of religion. The question, which it is of the greatest importance for those Christian churches which have adopted this method, to answer, is this :—At what time in the scholar's or student's career is his mind best fitted to receive that truth and those moral influences which may guide and stimulate him to struggle for his own and his country's good in his future life. Undoubtedly it is of importance that the youth from the time that they leave the home of their parents should be placed under good moralizing and Christianizing influences during the acquisition of their early education—as important for the youth of India as for those of Britain. But it is not to be expected, as a general thing, that boys during their school course should bestow a great deal of thought upon subjects which require the full power of the mature mind to discuss and comprehend. A number of facts may be communicated and good influences may be brought to bear upon the mind of the school-boy; but very seldom can his mind be able to draw the natural conclusions from those facts, or really to *think* about the great truths to which they relate until he has entered upon his collegiate career or some permanent calling in life. At this period of life, therefore, when the mind naturally begins to enquire into the mysteries of this wonderful state of existence in which we find ourselves placed, it appears to me that the well-wishers of India would find the most favourable opportunity to present those views of truth and employ those influences which may be the germ of a higher intellectual, moral, and religious life throughout this great land. An almost incredible amount of error and prejudice has to be uprooted, and men have to be taught to think accurately and fearlessly about many subjects before even a foundation for what may deserve to be called a national system of truth can be laid. And it is to the young men whose inherited prejudices and errors have been partially overthrown by education that India must look for the future progress which she is to make in her intellectual efforts, in her social customs, in her moral practices and principles, and in her religious beliefs and worship. To the young men, therefore, who are prepared by education and maturity of mind to think seriously and honestly about the numerous mental, social, moral, and religious questions which must henceforth, and to an increasing extent, engross the attention of the people of India, it appears to me of the greatest importance that the efforts of the well-wishers of India ought to be directed. This is a subject of importance in any country; but here its vast importance can scarcely be estimated, because there appears to be no country in the world which is destined during the next few years to make such vast strides in the acquisition of knowledge, and such great changes in the principles which regulate its social structure, its moral character and practices, and its religious beliefs. (Applause.)

When Dr. Jardine's address was finished, Mr. Connon, upon the suggestion of the chairman, rose to express the gratification of the corresponding Board of the Church of Scotland Mission here at the arrival of Dr. Jardine amongst them, and more particularly to thank him for the able and interesting address which they had just now heard. Mr. Connon thought Dr. Jardine had come to Bombay at a most auspicious time for the cause he had at heart. Great changes were coming over the native community. The prejudices of caste were giving way at every turn. It was but a day or two ago that a worthy friend of his, alluding of course to Mr. Moroba Cannoba, had married a Hindoo widow. "It requires no small courage," Mr. Connon said, "to marry a widow in any part of the world—(laughter)—but those only who know India and Hindoos can estimate what it is so to marry here." (Hear, hear, and laughter). Mr. Connon went on to say that he honoured Mr. Moroba Cannoba very much for what he had done, and spoke of other members of the same caste who were prepared to support him, to defy the terrors of being outcasted, and who, if they were outcasted, might probably come to see it to be their duty to make a public profession of Christianity, in which so many of them already believed in their hearts. In this way a great field of usefulness was opening itself up for Dr. Jardine and such as him. Mr. Connon concluded by moving for formal record a vote of congratulation to the above effect. (Applause.)

The Rev. D. Macpherson said that he joined with special pleasure in welcoming Dr. Jardine. He thought that he might assure Dr. Jardine of a very cordial welcome, not only from the members of his own church and of other churches, representatives of which he had the pleasure of seeing present, but also and in an eminent degree from the native youth of Bombay, among whom he had come to labour. It was matter for much congratulation that at so important a time in the intellectual and spiritual progress of this part of India, the natives of Bombay should have had arrived among them a friend so able to help them and so disinterested as Dr. Jardine. He had resigned a position of no small honour, and when we compare home with India had made a considerable pecuniary sacrifice simply because of his desire to be helpful in the work of regenerating India. Dr. Jardine, too, possessed not only ability and disinterestedness. He was endued with what was as necessary,—large common sense,—he was a man of most liberal views, of wide intellectual and religious sympathies,—free from any narrow dogmatism, one who would care only to speak of those simple moral and spiritual truths which Christ had taught, which had been Christ's own life, and which must be the life of all men. He felt sure that a missionary such as Dr. Jardine would prove of eminent assistance to all thoughtful natives of Bombay. They were greatly indebted to Dr. Macleod's Committee for having induced so able and true and good a man to devote himself to this work. (Applause.)

Rev. Mr. Ross then pronounced the benediction, and the meeting separated.

SUIT REGARDING MR. BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA'S TRUST DEED.

ON Tuesday a case came on for hearing before the Hon'ble Sir M. R. Westropp in which the Commercial Bank Corporation seek to recover from Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee Cama the sum of Rs. 30,000 due upon a call of £10 on each of 3,000 shares held by the defendant.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, Advocate General, and Mr. Green (instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop) appeared for the plaintiffs; Messrs. Anstey and McCulloch for the defendant.

The Advocate General in opening the case, said the plaint claimed Rs. 30,000 as due by the defendant in respect of a call of £10 on 3,000 shares of the Bank of which at the time of its going into liquidation defendant was the holder and for which he had been entered on the list of contributories of the company. There was also a claim for interest at 9 per cent from the date of the call till payment. Defendant had put in a written statement in which in the first paragraph he denied that he was indebted to the plaintiff for the amount claimed or any part thereof, and proceeded to say—"In the month of May 1865 the defendant became unable to pay his debts and by indenture dated the 22nd day of May 1865 and made between the defendant of the first part, certain persons therein respectively named trustees of the same indenture of the second part, and the several other persons, corporations and firms whose several and respective names, styles and seals were thereunto affixed being or claiming to be creditors of the said B. H. Cama of the third part, after reciting (among other things) that the defendant in the course of his trade and business in England, India, Singapore and China had become indebted to the several persons, corporations and firms whose several and respective names and styles were set forth in the first schedule thereto annexed, it is witnessed that the defendant did thereby convey and assign unto the said trustees all his the defendant's real and personal estate and effects to hold the same unto the said trustees for sale and conversion as therein mentioned and to stand possessed of the said trust premises when and as the same were so realized as aforesaid (after payment thereout of such costs, expenses and commission as therein mentioned,) upon trust to retain or pay unto and divide amongst all and singular themselves and all other creditors of the defendant the clear residue of the said trust premises rateably in or towards satisfaction so far as the same would extend and according to the amounts of their several and respective claims upon the defendant in regard to the therein before recited debts and liabilities and by the now stating indenture the said several persons or parties thereto, the third part respectively, did thereby covenant with the defendant that they should not nor would at any time thereafter until default should be made in performance of any of the covenants thereon on the part of the defendant contained, sue him at law or equity for or in respect of any debt or debts whatsoever due or owing unto them the said covenanting parties or any of them by the defendant, or that it should be at all times lawful for him to plead this indenture in bar of all actions or suits (if any) which might be commenced or prosecuted against him contrary to the now stating covenant, and that the same should be deemed and taken to be absolutely and effectually discharged by force and virtue of that covenant. (3.) The said indenture was executed by the plaintiffs as creditors of the defendant. (4.) The defendant was at the time of the execution of the said indenture possessed of the 300 shares in the plaintiff's bank in the plaint mentioned, and the same formed part of the defendant's personal estate assigned to the said trustees by the same indenture. (5.) The plaintiffs had at the date of the said indenture a lien on the said 300 shares for moneys then due and owing to them by the defendant, and the said trustees were unable to sell the said shares. (6.) In or about the month of February 1866 it was arranged between the then manager in Bombay of the plaintiffs' bank and the then trustees of the said indenture that the plaintiff's bank should take over or purchase from the said trustees together with certain other securities in the hands of the plaintiffs and forming part of the said trust estate of the defendant the said 300 shares at the rate of 15 per cent premium (the market rate thereof on the 15th day of February 1866, the last day of creditors to send in their claims against the defendant's estate) and that the price of the said 300 shares and of the said other securities so purchased as aforesaid should be deducted from the sum of Rs. 1,257,134-15-3, the nett amount in which the defendant was indebted to the plaintiffs at the time of the execution of the indenture; and the defendant further says that in accordance with this arrangement the sum of Rs. 86,250 was fixed and agreed upon by the said trustees and the plaintiff's then manager in Bombay as the price of the said 300 shares at the rate aforesaid and that that sum, together with the price of the said other security so agreed to be purchased as aforesaid, amounting in the aggregate the sum of Rs. 4,98,350 was thereupon deducted from the said sum of Rs. 1,257,134-15-3, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,589,984-15-3 due from the defendant's said trust estate to the plaintiffs; and the defendant further says that on the 15th day of May 1866 a first dividend of two annas in the rupee on the said sum of Rs. 7,58,984-15-3 amounting the sum of Rs. 94,847 was paid to and accepted by the plaintiffs' then manager of Bombay, and further that subsequently to the date of the winding-up order a second dividend of two annas in the rupee on the said sum of Rs. 7,58,984-15-3, also amounting to the sum of Rs. 94,847 was paid to and accepted by the plaintiffs' then representative in Bombay on the footing of the said arrangement of February 1866. (7) Since the date of the said winding-up order and since the settlement of the defendant's name on the list of contributories of the plaintiffs' bank, the plaintiffs by their attorney in Bombay have claimed to be creditors on the defendant's estate under the said trust deed for the full amount of the calls which have and will become payable on the said 300 shares. (8) The defendant's said trust estate is not wound up and there are now sufficient funds belonging thereto in the hands of the present trustees thereof to answer the claim of the plaintiffs in this suit. (9) The defendant submits that his liability for calls on the said shares was a liability existing at the time of the execution of the said trust deed, and that the plaintiffs by becoming parties to and executing the same have released and discharged the defendant from the payment of the said call; and the defendant will also, if necessary, further submit that the taking over or purchase of the said 300 shares by the plaintiffs, as in the 6th para hereof set forth, was a valid and complete purchase of the plaintiffs of the same shares from the then trustees of the said trust deed and that all liability of the defendant for calls in respect of the same shares thereupon absolutely ceased and determined and that the plaintiffs are by their conduct estopped from alleging that the defendant is now a shareholder in the plaintiffs' bank." The learned Advocate General added that he presumed that the defence in this suit was contained in the ninth paragraph of the written statement and upon that his learned friend would raise an issue.

Mr. McCulloch proposed the issue—"Whether the plaintiffs have been estopped in this suit by the execution of the deed?"

The Judge—You have been put on the list of contributories since. Did you take steps to have your name removed?

Mr. McCulloch—No.

The Judge—Well, is not that conclusive against you?

Mr. McCulloch—Not if they be bound by this deed. I don't know that we could have resisted our name being placed on the list of contributories merely because the company had signed the deed. We are nominally indebted to the company, but they have guaranteed not to proceed against us for such debts.

The Judge—Then you merely say they guaranteed a stay of the suit?

Mr. McCulloch—Yes.

The Judge—Then you wish, not an issue on the merits, but one as to whether the suit should be stayed or not?

Mr. McCulloch said there was another question—whether there had been a sale? The defendants had a set-off to the claim. They said the plaintiffs bought the shares and ought to have put their own names on the list. They took the shares at valuation on the last day they could have done so; there was no transfer; the shares being their own, it was considered they could deal with them as they liked. The Bank could have struck out the shares or kept the defendant's name on the list, and now the defendant said, "Assuming I cannot get my name off the list, the result would be that I have to pay the money, but as you are the real owners you must pay it back to me."

The Judge—The liquidator who brings this action is suing not only on the part of the bank but substantially for the creditors of the bank, and it is really a case between you and the creditors and for the reason that you are put on the list you ought to pay. I think if you allow yourself to be held out to the body of the creditors of the bank as shareholders, you are responsible. It occurs to me you are trying to do here what you ought to have done in the Court of Chancery in London. Did you try to get your name removed from the list of contributories?

Mr. McCulloch—I believe not.

The Judge—I consider I would be re-opening the liquidation of this bank. No liquidation would be final if defences of this kind were to be allowed. Does it not strike you so?

Mr. McCulloch—I have felt all along that if the bank is solvent, they have no right to sue us for these calls; and it is not insolvent.

The Judge—I am under the impression that I have heard some of its creditors grumbling.

The Advocate General—There was a compromise by which the Bank paid 17/6 per £.

Mr. McCulloch—Then if they agreed to a compromise and have paid it, they are solvent, for they have made a bargain and held to it.

The Judge—But I daresay you will find the responsibility of persons in the position of your client was taken as part of the ground on which the arrangement was come to.

Mr. McCulloch—I believe this is entirely a new idea. Byramjee Hormusjee Cama was supposed by everybody to have given over all his property and denuded himself of every scrap of property, and the idea that he could be brought up for his former possessions is entirely new. It has been alleged and is not denied that the bank has actually claimed for these calls from the trustees, and the claim has been accepted by the trustees of Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee Cama.

The Advocate General—They have not claimed under the first deed which is the one set up by my learned friend. There has been a second deed—Byramjee Hormusjee Cama has undergone inspection a second time—and we claimed under that, and our claim was not allowed.

Mr. McCulloch said the facts were stated in a special case which had been drawn up between the trustees and the bank for the purpose of obtaining a decision of the Court as to whether the trustees were liable. That case had been stated but never argued, for a decision was rendered unnecessary by the trustees admitting the claim under the first deed. That admission of liability was stated in the following letter from Mr. Wilson, the managing trustee to Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop, on 25th March 1869 :—"Mr. B. H. Cama has handed me your letter to him of this date demanding payment of calls on certain shares in his name of the Commercial Bank. The trustees have admitted the claim of the Commercial Bank, and I have therefore to request you to furnish the trustees with a statement of the claim for examination and admission and payment of dividend if in order."

The Judge—That was before the institution of this suit.

Mr. McCulloch—Yes.

The Judge—Have you applied to the trustees, Mr. Advocate General?

The Advocate General—We applied to the contributory to pay, and he thinks he can get rid of it by handing it over to his trustees.

Mr. McCulloch—My learned friend is misinstructed. On the 11th September 1868 there is this letter from Mr. Rimington, the attorney for the official liquidator, written to the trustees :—"I beg to inform you that a summons has been granted by the Master of the Rolls on the contributories of this Corporation for another call of £15 per share. I have therefore to request that you will rank the Corporation as creditors of the estate in respect of three hundred (300) shares standing in name of the insolvent. The summons shall be served upon the contributory in due course." That is their distinct claim to the trustees under the deed of 1865. We don't know about the other deed. If there be another, and no doubt my learned friend is correct in saying there is, we know nothing of it. Their first letter was on 13th February 1867 from Mr. Rimington to the trustees,—"I have to inform you that there are (300) three hundred shares of the original issue of this Corporation standing in the name of Byramjee Hormusjee Cama in respect of which there is a liability for calls of Rs. 250 per share which will be called up as soon as the forms of the Court of Chancery permits, and I hereby give you notice that I shall have to claim on the estate of B. H. Cama for Rs. 75,000, being the full amount of liability on said shares." That claimed in anticipation as I believe he had a right to do.

The Judge said Mr. McCulloch had not shown that any act has been passed on this subject relative to estates in which there had been a private trust deed executed. This case never came under Act XXVIII. of 1865 nor under the Insolvent Act; it was only a private trust which there was no act in India to regulate, and it was for the learned counsel to show that such a claim as that could be sustained. They did make the claim.

Mr. McCulloch replied that the bank made the claim on the trustees and the latter admitted it but not to the extent named. They admitted the liability for the £10 call in their letter of 25th March 1869, but immediately thereupon this suit was instituted on the 3rd April. There had been no letter from the bank withdrawing the claim on the trustees.

The Judge—The state of things is that they make a claim, it lies over, and eventually you admit it.

The Advocate General said there was an important letter which his learned friend had omitted to read. On the 27th March 1868, Mr. Wilson wrote to Mr. Rimington stating—"I am instructed by the trustees to reply to your letters of 3rd and 5th instant Calls on shares.—The trustees cannot admit any liability in this respect, they have already declined to admit such claims, and the subject generally is to be tried in the Court shortly in a friendly suit."

Mr. McCulloch replied that he had not read that letter, he had stated the substance of it, and that was that the special case was drawn up.

The Advocate General said the bank claimed first from the trustees, they at that time refused; then the bank claimed from Byramjee, he handed the letter to his trustees, and finally they admitted it. The trustees appeared to have been blowing hot and cold, and as the bank had not received the admission in time, they were now in Court asking a decision finding that they were entitled to recover from the defendant.

The Judge—It strikes me as a hard claim against this man.

The Advocate General—It always appears hard to pay calls on a defunct company.

The Judge—But here is a man who has assigned his estate for the benefit of his creditors. You claim under the deed. Your claim stands in suspense for some time, and there is some argument between you as to whether your claim shall be admitted. Eventually it is admitted, and, notwithstanding, you sue the individual person.

The Advocate General—The case stands in this way. In 1865, Byramjee Hormusjee Cama went under trust. A deed was executed with regard to the debts which he then owed, not with regard to his future liabilities.

The Judge—But your claim is admitted.

The Advocate General—It is not admitted.

The Judge—Because you have not established the liability to that amount, but to the amount you have established it is admitted.

The Advocate General—We could not have legally claimed under the trust deed.

The Judge—But you have claimed, and your claim is admitted.

Mr. McCulloch said that as to the special case it had been drawn up, only after a lengthened correspondence in which the claim was reiterated, and the liability of the trustees was left an open question—the trustees denying it. It was not as if there had been a refusal of liability by the trustees, but the bank had fought the question. Then when the special case came to be stated, he supposed the trustees were advised or had thought for some reason that it would not be prudent to fight the case, and so they gave in. His learned friend was misinstructed if he thought there was a pause after which the claim was admitted.

The Advocate-General argued that the special case had been to decide as to the liability of Mr. Byramjee.

Mr. McCulloch said that that was not so, and read from the case to show that it was between the Bank and the trustees.

The Advocate General held he was right in what he said, for the 27th paragraph plainly stated—"The said William Steel and George Ramsay Wilson allege and contend that according to the true construction of the said trust deed the same provides only for the payment of debts of the said B. H. Cama, actually subsisting at the time of the execution thereof and to liabilities of the description therein recited and mentioned and that the said call is not a debt or liability of the description aforesaid."

The Judge—Do you mean to say the special case was submitted by the trustees to decide Mr. Byramjee's position outside of the trust altogether?

The Advocate General—That might be the reason why the special case was not gone on with.

Mr. McCulloch—The case as it was put by Messrs Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, who revised it, was—"Whether the plaintiffs are to any, and what extent, and whether rateably with the other creditors of the said B H Cama or how otherwise entitled to the benefit of the said trust deed as creditors of the estate of the said B. H. Cama, in respect of the said sum of Rs. 30,000 for the said call of Rs. 100 per share on the said 300 shares of the said B.H. Cama, and in respect of the said sum of Rs. 4,500 for the further liability of Rs. 150 per share on the said 300 shares, or in respect of either and which of such sums or in respect of any and what other sum or sums by reason of the said 300 shares so held by the said B. H. Cama? That was their contention and what they asked the Court to decide.

The Advocate General said the bank had been advised that they could not proceed under the deed and so on 15th March they wrote to Byramjee calling on him to pay up the call, and then they got a letter from the trustees saying that he had handed the letter to them and that the trustees admitted the liability. The bank however did not accept that admission.

The Judge—You don't say so.

The Advocate General—I take it as clear the call cannot come in under this trust deed.

The Judge—That may be so, but you were arguing the contrary for several years and the trustees finally gave way.

The Advocate General—But we are not thereby barred from proceeding against Mr. Byramjee.

The Judge—I think what I said was that your proceeding against Mr. Byramjee, supposing you are entitled to do so, is very hard.

The Advocate General—That question of course I will not discuss with your lordship.

The Judge—You have been contesting the matter with the trustees and then ultimately gave way. There was a special case which was never carried out. Will you show me any communication from your clients, withdrawing the special case.

The Advocate General—I am not aware if there was any correspondence on the subject, but the special case appears to have died a natural death.

The Judge—I don't know that not proceeding with a special case for three months gives the presumption of its having died a natural death at all: and I don't see any letter from you saying you dropped the special case.

The Advocate General—I don't apprehend that invalidates our position. Our position is a legal one, and though as your lordship seems to suppose, it involves a hardship on Mr. Byramjee,—our legal right to proceed against him here is not at all interfered with.

His Lordship said he did not say just now what might be the legal position, but certainly he thought the Court would not go farher against the defendant than it could help.

The Advocate General—As to that of course it is in your Lordship's breast how far you will go.

The Judge—I don't think I will go an atom further than I can help. But certainly what the parties understood when they executed these deeds of trust is that every liability might be brought in under the deed, and I have not the slightest doubt that Byramjee understood that up to an advanced period in 1868. Indeed up to 1869 that is what the bank understood it to mean, but then they turned round on Byramjee when, I suppose, they heard he was beginning to hold up his head again.

The Advocate General—As to that I know nothing, but the facts appear to be that in 1865 Byramjee executed a trust deed and whatever may have been the intention in his mind, the trust must be read from the document and that says not "debts that *may* become due" but "debts that *had* then become due."

The Judge remarked that, before Mr. Scoble proceeded and before the respective parties succeeded in aggravating each other, he would suggest, seeing the terms in which the trustees had written and seeing also that there might be some liability on Mr. Byramjee, that it would be well to consider whether some arrangement might be made that would not be individually oppressive to him supposing him to be liable. Under all the circumstances of the case, seeing that the bank had claimed from the trustees before any call was made, his Lordship thought it would be very fair that some consideration should be shown.

The Advocate General—I understand the attorney for the liquidator has no power to effect any compromise with Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee Cama.

The Judge—You might telegraph for power; the new line of telegraph is now open. Is does look a very hard case.

The Advocate General—It is also a hard case no doubt on the poor shareholders of the bank.

The Judge—I don't think it is very hard. He did his best as he might suppose when he made the deed.

The Advocate General—He did not contemplate the calls at all.

The Judge—He contemplated all liabilities.

The Advocate General—Not possible, only actual.

The Judge—It does not lie in your mouth to say so, when you said the reverse for three years.

The Advocate General—I don't admit we said it for three years. We said it once, and they refused.

The Judge—If you had said it once it would not lie in your mouth to say the opposite now, but you kept constantly saying it for two years and had a special case drawn up.

Mr. McCulloch, in reply to the Advocate General, said that the ordinary time had been given for the special case but it was not proceeded with and till this suit was filed the defendants knew nothing about it, and the plaintiffs never had notified that they had any intention to repudiate the special case. The opposite side were the plaintiffs, and it lay with them to carry out the special case.

The Judge said he did not at present express any opinion as to the legal liabilities of the parties. All he said was that after long correspondence and the abandonment by the trustees of resistance to the claim, it might be well that some arrangement should be thought of. It was not said that Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee had not fairly made over his property to the trustees.

Mr. McCulloch suggested that if there was any possible chance of a proposal for an arrangement, the matter had better stand over for some time. It was now time for the adjournment of the Court, and if the case stood over for only half an hour he did not know if his learned friends would have cooled down sufficiently after their conflict. His learned friend said that the attorney for the liquidator had no authority, and they had communicated with the home liquidator.

The Advocate General said that the attorney for the liquidators had peremptory orders to proceed with the case.

The Judge said that if the liquidators' attorney was quite certain of the answer there would be nothing gained by delay, and he would rather proceed with the case now, only this did strike him as an especially hard case. While this correspondence was going on between the liquidators and the trustees, and the former were seeking to make the trustees liable, all action was taken against the trustees, and that was quite sufficient to disarm the present defendant, Mr. Byramjee, from taking any step to have his name removed from the list of contributories. He thought the proceedings had been calculated to mislead him completely, and unless Mr. Byramjee had became a Dives again it would be much better to come to an arrangement with the trustees than to press him. He might perhaps be in such a position as to be able to assist in such an arrangement; but his Lordship took it defendant could do no more, and a decision against him would be of no advantage whatever to the Commercial Bank. He would recommend Mr. Byramjee, however, to give such assistance as he could.

Mr. McCulloch said he had no doubt that Mr. Byramjee would do so.

After the adjournment of the Court, the case was allowed to stand over.

REDUCTIONS IN BENGAL ORDNANCE ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE following reductions and modifications of the Ordnance Establishments of the Bengal Presidency are to be carried out as early as practicable, under the orders of the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines. The Ordnance Magazines at the following stations will be reduced to ammunition depots :—Agra, Saugor, Mooltan, Dera-Ismail-Khan. The Delhi and Lucknow ammunition depots will be abolished. The stores in the magazines and depots reduced and abolished, will be transferred, or otherwise disposed of, under the orders of the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines. The following arsenals and depots are to be hereafter maintained :—Arsenals : Fort William, Allahabad, Ferozepore, Rawul Pindee. Depots of Ammunition : Agra, Bareilly, Saugor, Mooltan. Dera-Ismail-Khan. Manufacturing Depots : Cawnpore, Dum-Dum. Details of the establishments to be kept up, the rates of pay, &c. are published in the *Gazette of India* of the 26th.

CURIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE REV. T. L. WELLS OF AHMEDABAD.

THE case of the Queen *vs.* T. L. Wells came before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill on the 10th March. The defendant was charged, before Mr. G. F. M. Grant, full power magistrate at Ahmedabad, on the 15th January 1870, with committing mischief, by shooting a goat at Ahmedabad, whereby he had committed an offence punishable under section 426 of the Indian Penal Code. The charge was read over to the accused, who admitted it. He said he shot at the goat with an air gun, intending only to frighten it and its owner, having used it before without fatal effect. He further stated that he had been much troubled with stray animals; and that the owners allowed them to stray into other peoples' compounds. He had offered a reward to his servants to catch animals, but they had not succeeded in catching many, as being constantly driven from other peoples' compounds, the animals had acquired great skill in evading pursuit, and would either break through or jump over any ordinary hedge. He said further that the goat in question might be called a daily depredator, so that the provocation was very great; that the goat alive was worth about six rupees, and dead three rupees; and he admitted having committed mischief to the amount of three rupees, under the provocation stated.

Mr. Grant in giving his decision said—The accused has admitted all the essential facts alleged by the complainant. The only fact which he disputes is the value of the goat. This has in all probability been exaggerated by the complainant. An excellent milch goat can be bought for nine rupees, and the average price is five or six rupees. The point is only of importance in settling under what section the accused should be tried. Taking the facts as proved, the accused is mistaken in supposing that his act can be justified, or that the question is merely one of damages. He might no doubt have come to some settlement out of court, and that would have been the wisest course he could have adopted; but the question before this court is, whether an offence has been committed, and if so, what penalty it deserves? *Primâ facie* the act obviously falls within the definition of mischief, and it is equally certain that the law does not authorise resort to such violent remedies against trespass. The accused should have put the animal in the pound, and if he had suffered damage, might have brought his action. The accused has said that he did not intend to kill the goat, but fired at it with the intention of frightening it and its owner. The definition, however, does not require that the offender should intend to kill the animal; it is sufficient if he knows that he is likely to kill or disable it. Such a knowledge the accused could not fail to have. No one in his senses would, for instance, fire at a man with such a weapon at such a distance (twenty or thirty yards) with the idea of only frightening him. If he did so, and killed the man, he would be guilty of culpable homicide. From the accused's own statement the court cannot but think him fortunate in not having killed or disabled some more valuable animal, which would have rendered him liable to a very serious penalty. The court is willing to believe that the accused acted without malice and under provocation and, perhaps, an erroneous idea that he was justified by law in acting as he did. But taking the most lenient view of the matter, the court can only arrive at the conclusion that he is guilty of the offence charged. The court finds that the Rev. T. L. Wells is guilty of the offence specified in the charge; and the court directs that he do pay a fine of fifteen rupees, or, in default, undergo thirty days' imprisonment.

Mr. Borrodaile, the district magistrate of Ahmedabad, referred the proceedings of the case for the opinion of the High Court, remarking that a Justice of the Peace had no jurisdiction to try a European British subject under the Penal Code, and that the sentence, therefore, appeared illegal.

The High Court, on a review of the case, annulled the conviction and sentence. The accused, their Lordships were of opinion, must be committed for the offence before the High Court, unless the complainant withdrew the charge under section 271 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 30th, 9-30 A.M.—Latest dates of messages received in Kurrachee from England via Turkey 29th March 12-55 P.M., via Russia 29th March 11-8 P.M., Europe via Turkey 29th March 11-40 A.M., via Russia 29th March 4-40 P.M., America via Russia 29th March 12-25 P.M., via Turkey 29th March 12-25 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

United Kingdom via Turkey, Nil.—Line right.

United Kingdom, via Russia, 28th March, max. 28 hrs. 14 mts.; 29th March, min. 5 hrs. 16 mts.—Line right.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 29th March, one message in 19 hrs. 50 mts.—Line right.

Continent of Europe, via Russia, 29th March, one message in 12 hrs. 30 mts.—Line right.

Latest dates via Red Sea—

England, 29th, 11-40 P.M.

Continent, 29th, 1-2 P.M.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 29th to 8 P.M. of the 30th March is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	6 5	0 5
„ Calcutta	12 31	0 40
„ Madras	12 31	0 40

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

ARRIVAL OF A FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR.

THE French ship of war Bruat arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday. The Bruat, a vessel of 340 tons, carries four guns and is commanded by Commander Alquier. Diu was the last port at which she touched.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE Meer of Maimanah has, as we anticipated, gone into rebellion—after killing some adherents of Shere Ali residing in his territory. He is constructing a fortification and storing up provisions against a siege.

On the 7th March the Ameer in durbar received a Khureeta from the Commissioner of Peshawur. Its contents pleased him; for, aloud, he expressed his obligations to the British Government. Thanks be to God, they were his friends; and he hoped they would always be his friend! A suitable reply was directed to be returned.

Abdool Ruhman appears to be once again preparing to take the field. Intelligence has reached the Ameer from his agent in Bokhara, that Abdool Ruhman requested the king to permit him to collect Toorkman levies and attack Balkh, or else to allow him to leave for Samarcand, or for Swat, the Akhoond of which latter place might aid him? The king's reply was that as Sirdar Ishaq Khan had recently tried his fortune in Balkh and been beaten out of it, there did not seem much use in Abdool Ruhman's going there. The Sirdar, however, might leave for Samarcand if he chose to do so. Acting on this permission Abdool Ruhman left for Samarcand with two hundred and forty men (the king's, it appears) on the 18th ultimo. This is practically as if the king had said :—"I cannot permit you to annoy the Ameer's territory; but I shall, to please you, rid myself of your surveillance and subsistence, by sending you to Samarcand under a guard of my own troops, to the Russians, my masters, who may deal with you as they please!"—*Mofussilite.*

THE NATIVE ENTERTAINMENT AT MADRAS TO THE DUKE.

BY half-past eight (on Thursday night the 24th) a large company of Europeans and natives had collected within the building and taken up the seats that had been arranged down the sides of the central hall and the aisles. A little before nine the native chiefs began to arrive, and as soon as they entered upon the esplanade were received with a tremendous flourish of torches and blue lights, the effect being decidedly theatrical and rather suggestive of the transformation scene of a pantomime. In the midst of all this unearthly glare the Maharajah of Travancore drove up and appeared to be literally robed in gold and jewels from head to foot. He was soon followed by Prince Azim Jah who managed, we were glad to see, to walk up the steps briskly without the aid of a gubernatorial arm. The Prince and Lord Napier arrived about quarter past nine. Upwards of one hundred nautch girls each holding a small chatty of burning camphor, lined the road to the entrance of the building, but the wind being rather high the odour of the camphor proved rather a nuisance than otherwise, and set people a-coughing. H. R. H., who appeared in ordinary evening dress, with the Star of the Garter on his breast, was conducted to his chair, in the middle of the dais, looking down the hall, by members of the Reception Committee, and was followed by H. E. Lord Napier, Lady Napier and suites. As soon as her ladyship had ascended the platform, the Duke took his seat, having the Governor on his right and Lady Napier on his left hand. Prince Azim Jah sat on the Governor's right, and the Maharajah of Travancore on her ladyship's left. After a short pause Mr. Vencatasawmy Naidoo heading a deputation mounted the stairs, and read in excellent style an address from the native community to His Royal Highness. The Duke's reply was received with cheers.

After the reading of the address the nautch commenced. Two sets of handsomely dressed dancers were brought in, and were soon absorbed in that mysterious twisting and untwisting of ropes which seems to have such a charm for natives, but is so incomprehensible to Europeans. The nautch is a conservative institution. Bernier tells us that the women who performed before Shah-Jehan were handsome and well dressed, and that their limbs "being extremely supple they danced with wonderful agility, and were always correct in time." Something very similar might be said of the girls who appeared last night before the Duke of Edinburgh. Two out of the company had the honour of performing a *pas seu* for H. R. Highness's edification. What the Prince thought of it all we are not in a position to say, but it must have been an advantage to him to have at his right hand so competent a cicerone as Lord Napier, whose love for the Fine Arts would doubtless enable his Lordship to expatiate learnedly on even the intricacies of the Indian nautch. About half past ten the dancing ceased and the Prince, with Lady Napier on his right arm, led the way to the supper rooms, a spacious building, one hundred feet square, erected a little distance from the pandal but connected with it by a passage. This room was tastefully decorated with a variety of evergreens and flags. The table for the Prince and the Governor's party was placed by itself at one end of the room, and was of course properly looked after; but the other tables were besieged by such a tremendous crowd that the servants for a time were totally unequal to the requirements demanded of them. After the first rush however, things became much more orderly, and those who went away supperless have only themselves to blame for it, for there was abundance of excellent materials in the Commissariat department. After supper there were some fireworks which, however, do not call for much remark. Some of the rockets were exceedingly beautiful, but there were no devices or illuminated mottoes. The finest portion of the pyrotechnic display was when the Galatea anchored far out in the roads, suddenly lit up with blue lights. The proportions of this fine ship were wonderfully brought out by this means, and the immense crowd that thronged the esplanade and the beach, showed their appreciation of the compliment by a loud cheer. In conclusion we must congratulate the native community on the success of their entertainment. Nothing like it has ever been seen in Madras before, and it will probably be many years before such another will be seen again.—*Madras Mail.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

IT is stated by a correspondent in the columns of a contemporary that Prince Bikrama Shah, of Nepal, recently sent to Chunar as a state prisoner, has been liberated.

WE believe that Captain J. J. S. O'Neill will officiate as Chief Inspector of Musketry when Colonel W. Gordon goes home. Captain O'Neill is said to be complete master of the theory as well as use of projectiles, especially with reference to small arms.—*Pioneer.*

THERE appears to have been no foundation for the Calcutta statement that the Hon'ble Ashley Eden would be appointed to Assam on the erection of that division into an independent Chief Commissionership. The "inventor" who supplied the statement to the Calcutta journals appears to have forgotten that such an appointment would, in Mr. Eden's case, be the reverse of promotion.—*Mofussilite.*

OFFICERS of the Madras Army serving in Bengal, who have obtained furlough to Europe on private affairs or medical certificate, will, if they desire to proceed *via* Madras, instead of from Calcutta or Bombay, be allowed to reckon such furlough from the date of embarkation at Madras, provided that the preparatory leave of thirty days allowed under existing regulations is not exceeded at the time of embarkation.—*Gazette of India.*

MINT AND CURRENCY.

THE following is a statement of the silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in February 1870 :—

	Bullion or Coin received.		Coined and examined.
	Government	Merchants.	
Calcutta	2,746	20,09,155	31,42,356
Madras	......	......	......
Bombay	......	26,96,376	22,93,352

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies' Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" " 6 " " 5 "
" " 12 " " 6 "

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight..........1/11 3/4
" " 3 " 1/11 9/16
" on demand..........1/11 3/8
" Scotland and Ireland..........1/11 5/16
Circular Notes..........1/11 1/4

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.}

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital..........$35,00,000
Reserve Fund..........$7,00,000

LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.—Chairman.
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustan & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
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Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
James P. Duncanson, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co.
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George I. Helland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd & Co.
A. Joost, Esq., Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
R. Rowett, Esq., Messrs. Holiday, Wise & Co.

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

CHIEF MANAGER—Victor Kresser, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Shanghai. Foochow. Calcutta.
Hankow. Yokohama. Bombay.
London.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

INTEREST

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months .... 6 per cent per annum.
6 " .... 5 do. do.
4 " .... 3 do. do.

In the meantime the Bank does not open Current Accounts.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rates of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent.

R. STEVENSON, Agent in Bombay.
Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and Europe Engaged, and Baggage Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES REALIZED.

CIRCULAR NOTES and SOVEREIGNS SUPPLIED.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the exchange of the day.

Bills drawn on Messrs. COUTTS & Co., London, for sums of £100 and upwards at three days to six months after sight.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras on demand, and Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Payment received at par.

CORRESPONDENTS—
GRINDLAY & Co., LONDON.
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

PRINCE ALBERT. Selections from the Prize Translation of a Poem, by "Munsookh." Cloth bound and gilt lettered .... Rs. 2 8
Ditto Ditto Paper Cover.......... 2 0

Bombay, 12th March 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW MUSIC,

ARDELLE.
(Waltzes; Illustrated.)
COMPOSED by EDWIN D. GANNON.
Copies (Rs. 2 each) to be had of
CHESSON AND WOODHALL,
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.
Bombay, 28th March 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co., HATTON GARDEN WORKS.

PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.
OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.

Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
14, Meadow Street. OWEN & OKELL.

FOR SALE, at the METAL MART, Boree Bunder, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 12 horse power.

These Engines have been specially prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth for the districts, and are adapted for working Pumps, Circular Saw Benches, Mortar Mills, &c., and can be driven either off the fly wheel on one side or off the driving pulley on the other.

The Boilers having been made under careful superintendence, the Engines can be safely worked up to double their nominal horse power.

Prices and further particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.— JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 8 inches bore, 14 inches stroke, on malleable iron wheels, having ball joint where the suction pipe joins the table, and leather hose pipe 6 feet long 5½" diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.

Galvanised Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.

One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Boiler and Fittings complete.

One Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Gwynnes' Centrifugal Pumps, 4, 7, 8, & 10 inch, with 24 feet of Wrought Iron Piping and Bend to each.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete, to lift 5 Tons, by J Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete.

Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20, and 24 Gauge.

Galvanised Iron Ridging and Fixings.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inch deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanised Blocks, Chain, Duplex Punches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar, Angle, Tee, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, Bolts and Nuts; also a quantity of untapped Nuts of sizes (Machine made.)

Pickaxes, Hoes, Nails, &c.

A large assortment of Hammers.

Plain Sheet and Perforated Zinc.

Whitworth's Taps and Dies.

Fire Brick and Clay.

Suction and Leather Delivery Hose.

Beams and Scales and Weights.

A few Coal Skips suitable for weighing Coal on board ships.

Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery on application.

W. NICOL & Co.
18th March 1870.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co.,

(Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN),
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Nettings Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842,
AND IN LONDON AND BORDEAUX 1815.

LONDON HOUSES {Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.}
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REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the support of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the position we occupy on the market we are enabled to offer better value than our competitors in Bombay.

To Merchants and General Dealers our Terms will be found most liberal both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CLARETS.

	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
1—CHATEAU LATOUR, or MOUTON., Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN, Black capsule	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE, Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU PALMER, Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE, Yellow capsule	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN, Green capsule	17 0	10 0
MEDOC, (Cantenac) Red capsule	15 8	9 0
MEDOC, White capsule	13 8	...
SAUTERNE, Red capsule	22 0	12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
NUITS, ditto	26 0	...
MACON, ditto	21 0	...
CHABLIS, ditto	22 0	...

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

MAGNUMS, Finest Dry.....Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil	36 0	Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver foil	32 0	17 8
GOOD SPARKLING, for Ball purposes } do.	27 0	14 0

GERMAN WINES.

NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	19
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	32	17 8
MOSELLE. Still, BRAUNBERGER	25	...
HOCK, " JOHANNISBERGER	42	17 0
" " MARCOBRUNNER	34	...
" " FORSTER TRAMINER	34	...
" " RUDESHEIMER	26	14 0
" " HOCHEIMER	23	12 8

SHERRIES.

AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavoured, soft, pale	28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	22 0
do. BLUE SEAL, extra pale, and dry and delicate	22 0
do. BROWN SEAL, very pale, dry and delicate	22 0
do. YELLOW SEAL, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
do. WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	15 8
EAST INDIA MADEIRA, (one voyage) very choice	33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1.—OLD CRUSTED, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1 GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity	30 0	
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature	24 8	14 0
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine	18 0	

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule	Rs. 32
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule	28
COGNAC, Pale, White capsule	25
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality	21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish	23
" " Scotch	21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	21

LIQUEURS.

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	20	...

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

JAMES MUIR and SON'S Celebrated EDINBURGH PALE ALE—Quarts, Rs. 4-12; Pints, Rs. 3-4 per doz.

In casks of 4 and 8 dozen; Cash, from our Godowns only. Apply to our Godown-keeper.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne ....Quarts, in Cases of..........1 doz. each.
Do. ....Pints do. ....2 "
Moselle ....Quarts do. ....1 "

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, I. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well-known WINES—

Sherry, Fine Pale..........Rs. 25 per doz.
" do. .... " 27 "
" Extra Pale.......... " 25 "
Port, Superior.......... " 26 "

Bombay, 26th October, 1869. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s		
Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40	per doz!
Do. Pints	20	"
Moselle, Quarts	42	"
Brandy "	30	"
Sherry "	25	"
Claret "	23	"
COYLE & Co.'s		
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	27	"
Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	30	"
LARRONDE FRERES'		
St. Julien	12	"
Margaux	17	"
Chateau Leoville	24	"
Old Cognac	20	"
Superior Old Cognac	25	"
DOMINGOS D'ALMEIDA SOARES'		
Port Wine of 1815 Vintage	30	"
Do. 1847 do.	24	"
J. J. RONALDSON & SONS'		
Sherry	18	"

REMINGTON & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(Late R. Todd & James.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited), Agents for the above well known Firm, HAVE ON SALE at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per dozen Rs.
CHAMPAGNE, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnums	90
Do. do. do.	40
Do. do. do. Half Pints	12
Do. do. do. a Crown	33
MOSELLE, Sparkling 1st quality	36
Do. Fine do. Brand a Crown	30
HOCK, Sparkling, Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still, Red Seal	18
Do. Superior, Green Seal	46
SHERRY, Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden do.	29
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	30
CLARET, Light, Capsule	15
Do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Sea	23
Do. Red do. Pints	17
Do. do. do. Quarts	32
PORT, Black Seal	26
Do. do. Pints	14
BRANDY, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
OLD TOM, Red Seal	18
DRY GIN, Black Seal	18
CURACOA, Sweet or Dry	42
MARASCHINO	48

N. B.—Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual. Liberal discount for Wholesale Purchasers.

Elphinstone Circle, January, 1870.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

MALABAR HILL.—TO BE LET, from the 25th instant, the BUNGALOW now occupied by Edward Bigg, Esq. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to Messrs EDWARD BIGG & Co., Apollo Street.

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UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS visiting Bombay can be accommodated with First Class BOARD and LODGING at Rs. 4 per day, five minutes walk from the Fort.

Permanent Boarders at a reduced rate.

Quarters good and healthy, commanding a view of Back Bay, Harbour and Esplanade. Address "Gazette" Office, Fort, No. 44.

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RICHARDSON AND ROBSON.
SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

NOTICES.

LINDLEY & WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS,
23, APOLLO STREET.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.

NOTICE.—MR. STRETTON has much pleasure in announcing the OPENING of the above STUDIO THIS DAY. Its position, removed from the business part of the City, and standing in a large Compound, not only affords every facility for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but materially conduces to the comfort and convenience of the Public; by Ladies the private character of the establishment, and its internal arrangements, will be particularly appreciated. Constructed at a considerable outlay for securing perfect lighting and ventilation it is peculiarly adapted to the requirements of a hot climate, the temperature rarely exceeding that of any other part of the house. From his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs Mayer et Pierson of Paris, Mr. Stretton can guarantee first class work.

Carriages and Horses taken in the Compound. Horses and Carriages taken in the compound with artistic natural background.

The Studio is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 A.M. till 4 P.M.
No. 1, Love Lane, Parell Road
16th November 1869.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Hoop Iron.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

JOONUS TYEB,

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY TAILOR AND OUTFITTER, HABIT MAKER.
No. 9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

JOONUS TYEB respectfully solicits a continuance of the support he has received for the past 15 years. His Season's Stock just to hand, consisting of Mixed Silks, Meltons, Diagonals, Venetians, Oxford and Cambridge Coatings, Fancy Doe Skins, Tweeds, Angolas, Heathers, Bedfords, Cords, Whip Cords, and all the latest Patterns in Trousering.

A large variety of Patterns in Washing Quilting, Cotton and Linen, for Vests.

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS.

Full dress Sword Belts.
Full dress Sword Knots.
Full Dress Sash.
Brass and Steel Scabbards.
Gold and Silver Crowns and Stars.
Infantry Gold Lace.
Oak Leaf Lace.
Gold Lace Cap Peaks.
Uniforms of every description made to order.

A very large assortment of Cotton and Linen, Drills, Kharkee, Imperials, &c., for washing suits and Shikarring.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

A nice selection of Silk Neck-ties, Scarfs, Gent's Shirt-Collars in every shape, Gent's Shirts, Socks, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Undervests, Drawers, &c., &c., Travelling Wrappers, Railway Rugs in sizes, Leather Straps, &c., &c., Scotch Mauds, Portmanteaus, Hat Cases, Silk Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Dog Cart Umbrellas.

Hats of almost every description, at very moderate prices.

Gentlemen may depend that every order entrusted to us shall have our best and earliest attention with a guarantee of a perfect fit, our establishment being entirely under European management.

JOONUS TYEB, Outfitter.
9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

PURE AERATED WATERS,

MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE PURIFICATION OF THE WATER EMPLOYED, WHEREBY THE SUPERIORITY OF THE COMPANY'S PREPARATIONS IS MAINTAINED.

SODA WATER AND POTASH WATER.

TONIC or QUININE WATER.—The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating water testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the public.

SELTZER WATER, from an analysis of the German Spa Waters.

LEMONADE AND GINGERADE.

AERATED WATERS FOR MEDICINAL USE.

PURE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER, 15 grs. (Liq. Sodæ Effervescens P.B.)
POTASH, 15 grs. (Liq. Potassæ Effervescens P.B.)
CITRATE OF POTASH, 30 grs.
AMMONIA, 10 grs.
LITHIA, 5 grs. (Liq. Lithiæ Effervescens P.B.)
LITHIA POTASH.
LITHIA AMMONIA, &c.

N.B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, to ensure the liquid covering the Corks, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY (FORT & BYCULLA,) & POONA.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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MEDICAL REFEREE:
Dr. C. T. O. WOODFORD.

Hours from 11 A.M. to 12 noon on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

This Fund has been established on principles similar to those of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, the chief difference being, that its benefits will extend to all classes of the community instead of being confined to one. The Tables adopted and, to a great extent, the Rules and Bye-Laws, are those of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund. At a GENERAL MEETING of SUBSCRIBERS, held on SATURDAY, the 26th February, 1870, at which the Rules and Bye-Laws were adopted, it was resolved, that as 100 names had already been enrolled, the Fund should at once commence business. The Secretaries are now, therefore, prepared to receive applications, and to furnish the necessary forms. The following Tables will show the amounts payable to secure the maximum pension, viz., for a widow Rs. 100, and for a child Rs. 80, per mensem. Should a smaller amount of pension be required, a proportionately less amount will have to be paid. Fuller particulars can be obtained at the office of the Fund.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ABBREVIATED FROM TABLE A II., UNCOVENANTED FUND TABLE.

Table showing the Monthly Payments required to be made by a Husband to secure a Monthly Pension of One Hundred Rupees to his Wife in the event of her becoming a Widow.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

WIFE'S AGE.

JOINT AGES. HUSBAND.	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	JOINT AGES. HUSBAND.
20	28	27	26	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
25	[illegible]	29	28	27	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
30	34	33	32	31	30	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
35	41	40	39	37	36	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	35
40	50	48	47	45	43	41	38	34	...	...	...	...	40
45	57	56	54	53	51	48	44	40	35	...	...	...	45
50	...	65	64	62	60	56	52	47	41	36	...	...	50
55	...	...	76	75	72	69	64	57	50	43	37	...	55
60	...	...	...	93	91	88	82	74	64	56	47	39	60
65	...	...	...	...	111	109	105	[illegible]	85	71	60	50	65

CHILDREN'S TABLES.

ABBREVIATED FROM TABLE B II., UNCOVENANTED FUND TABLES.

Showing the Monthly Payments, to continue throughout the temporary co-existence of Father and Son, during the Son's minority, which will provide a Pension of Eighty Rupees per month to the Son, for that period of his Life under the age of 21 years, during which he may happen to survive his Father.

SON'S AGE.

Father's Age.	0	5	10	15	20
20	13	...	...	...	...
25	14	12	...	...	...
30	16	13	9	...	...
35	20	16	11	6	...
40	25	20	14	8	2
45	29	24	17	9	2
50	35	28	19	11	2
55	43	34	23	13	2
60	55	45	31	17	3
65	...	59	40	21	4

TABLE C II.

TABLE OF MONTHLY PREMIUMS payable during the Joint Life of Father and Daughter, or until the Daughter's marriage, which will provide, at the death of the Parent, a Pension to the Child of Eighty Rupees per month, ceasing with her Life, or on her Marriage.

DAUGHTER'S AGE.

FATHER'S AGE.	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35
20	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	18	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	20	18	15	...	...	...	...	...
35	24	22	18	16	...	...	...	...
40	30	27	23	20	22	...	...	...
45	35	31	26	23	26	33	...	...
50	41	36	30	27	29	38	46	...
55	50	44	36	32	35	45	55	58
60	63	56	46	40	43	56	68	72
65	...	72	59	50	53	69	85	89

By order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co., Secretaries.
6, Hare Street, Calcutta.

N. B.—There is another table showing the monthly payments, according to a diminishing scale of rates, necessary to secure a monthly Pension of Rs. 16 to a boy from his father's death till his attainment of the age of 18 years. This Table and all other information may be obtained on application at the office of the Fund.

NOTICES.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description

SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the Hours, Half Hours, Quarters and Minutes.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	" 125 each.
Do. 800 "	" 100 "
American Union Scales	" 30 "
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	" 15 "
Do. 4 "	" 10 "
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	" 10 "
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	" 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, "	" 6 "
Condensed Milk "	" 12 "
American Cheese	" 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

CHURCH SERVICES and PRAYER BOOKS—

	Rs.	a.
IVORY BOUND CHURCH SERVICES, the sides, backs, and clasp of the finest ivory, with carved ivory monogram, in silk-lined Russia lock case—suitable for a wedding present	36	0
IVORY BOUND CHURCH SERVICES, with gilt rims and clasp and carved ivory monogram, in morocco lock case, silk lined	30	0
VELVET-BOUND CHURCH SERVICES, gilt rims and clasp, pierced gilt metal monogram on the side, in morocco lock-case, silk lined	20	0
MOROCCO BOUND CHURCH SERVICES with or without gilt rims, clasps, monograms, or crosses, from Rs. 8 to	20	0
COMMON PRAYER BOOK, gentlemen's size, about 5 by 3, bound in limp morocco, ribbon edges, with or without grolier cross on side, the rubrics printed in red	5	0
DITTO, Russia leather	6	0
DITTO, the same in large type, making the book thicker	5	8
DITTO, Diamond type, size 3¾ by 2¼, bound limp morocco, ribbon edges, red rubrics	3	12
DIAMOND PRAYER BOOK, ivory-bound, with gilt rims and clasp, and ivory cross or monogram, in morocco lock-case, silk lined	10	8
A VARIETY in other bindings, ranging from Rs. 3 to	15	0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BAGSTER'S BIBLES.

	Rs.	a.
COMPREHENSIVE FAMILY BIBLE, Quarto, size 12 by 9, best Turkey morocco, blind tooled	42	0
DITTO, CROWN 4to, 9 by 8, best morocco, 1 large treble gilt clasp	45	0
MINIATURE QUARTO BIBLE, size 9½ by 8, best morocco, tooled, 1 broad treble gilt clasp	32	0
FOOLSCAP OCTAVO BIBLE, size 6¾ by 4¼, plain morocco	12	0
DITTO Ditto with treble gilt clasp	14	0
FACSIMILE BIBLE, 9¼ by 6, plain morocco, one clasp	20	0
FOOLSCAP OCTAVO BIBLE AND CHURCH SERVICES, plain morocco	14	0

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WORDS ONLY,	3 by 2½,	limp morocco, red edges.	Rs. 2	0
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ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.—NOTICE.— The BOOK DEPARTMENT has been recently re-arranged and re-fitted in such a manner as to afford purchasers readier access to the Shelves, whereon will be found a large selection in almost every branch of Literature.

All Books are charged at a nett uniform rate of TEN ANNAS to the SHILLING, no discount being allowed on amounts under Rs. 100, and Up-country orders from persons who have no account with us should be accompanied by a remittance to ensure attention.

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THACKER'S BENGAL DIRECTORY, 1870. Rs. 15.

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Direct Submarine Telegraph Communication with EUROPE and AMERICA via RED SEA, EGYPT, and MALTA.

The British Indian Submarine Telegraph between BOMBAY and SUEZ will be OPENED for the Transmission of Messages to ADEN, EGYPT, EUROPE and AMERICA on the 26th March.

THE PUBLIC ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO INSERT, IN THE PREAMBLE OF EACH MESSAGE, via RED SEA, TO INSURE ITS BEING SENT BY THE SUBMARINE ROUTE. THESE WORDS WILL BE TRANSMITTED FREE OF CHARGE.

Until the opening of the Falmouth, Gibraltar and Malta line, which will be laid in May next, messages for England will be forwarded by the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company's lines to Alexandria, and thence by the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company's Cable to Malta and their land lines through Italy.

These lines are worked throughout by English Clerks under one Management.

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Egypt	20 0 0	Servia	28 0 0
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Germany, North	27 12 0	Sweden	28 12 0
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Greece	28 0 0	Tunis	28 8 0
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Messages for this line will be received at the Government Telegraph Office, but it is necessary that the words "Via Red Sea" should always be written in the preamble.

Message forms or books will be supplied gratis on application to the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE B. STACEY, General Superintendent.
Bombay, 26th March 1870.

NOTICES.

H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH.— A fine PORTRAIT of H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH on toned India paper engraved by WILLIAM HOLL after A. DE SALOME.

The original picture was exhibited in the Royal Academy of London, and was engraved by Royal command; it is the only engraved Portrait of H. R. H. in existence.

We have just received a few copies, and we can positively state that they are the ONLY ones sent to India for sale.

Size of Picture 22 inches by 16 inches. They can be had either framed or unframed.

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BOURKE on the INDIAN LAW of LIMITATION. A Digest of the Enactments relative to Limitation of Suits in India, and of the reported Decisions upon them. Rs. 13-8.

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ILLUSTRATED GUIDE to the MANUFACTURERS, ENGINEERS, and MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND and WALES. An Illustrated Classified Guide to the various kinds of British manufactured goods, intended for the use of Buyers in Europe, Asia, America, and Australia. Rs. 13-4.

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DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

No. 5 Apollo Street.

DICKSON & Co.'s AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL, No. 3, FORBES STREET, will be OPEN on the 12th instant. Messrs. D. & Co. have spared no expense to make their Establishment the most comfortable and recherche. Tiffin, Billiard, and Reading Rooms in the Fort. Breakfast and Dinners for large or small parties on the shortest notice. Wines, Spirits and Beer of the best Brands procurable. Hot Tiffins sent to any part of the Fort. Messrs. D. & Co., having had great experience in out-door catering, are prepared to supply on the shortest notice Wedding Breakfasts, Ball Suppers, and Pic Nic Parties.

10th March 1870.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.— MR J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE,

RECEIVED BY
EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
HAM, finest Cumberland, per lb.	1 1	1 3
BACON, best Wilts Middles, per lb.	1 1	1 3
CHEESE, Double Glo'ster, per lb.	1 0	1 2
CHEESE, Gruyere or Parmesan, slices of about 6lb. in sealed tins, per lb.	1 12	2 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HOMEWARD BOUND

TRAVELLERS CAN PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH
CHINA CURIOSITIES
In carved IVORY, SANDAL WOOD, or Gilt JAPAN WORK.
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
Coconada, Manilla, Trichinopoly, of the finest qualities, for home use.
BARRIE'S MADRAS CONDIMENTS.
Bengal Chutni, Cayenne Sauces, Currie Paste, Currie Powder, Madras Chutni, Mulligatawni Paste;
ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
A great treat to old Anglo-Indian friends at home.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony; and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all AFFECTIONS of the THROAT and CHEST, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy; they do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS.

The great remedy for these disorders in Adults and Children can now be administered in the form of A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.

TESTIMONIAL.

"BATLEY, January 26, 1869.

"SIR,—One of my children, aged two years and four months, being troubled with worms, I was induced to try your Bon Bons. I purchased some from Mr. B. Whitaker, Chemist of Batley, and after taking two only, she voided nine large worms. Two days after another dose, she again voided three more; three of them, the worst, measuring from 8 to 9 inches each in length. I consider them a most invaluable remedy, and should be tried by all suffering from worms.

"To MR. KEATING, London." (Signed) "JOHN STENSON.
"Witness, B. WHITAKER.

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

This POWDER is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Mosquitos, and every other species of insect.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

☞ The public are particularly requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark.

old in Bombay by TREACHER & Co., and all Druggists.

INURANCES.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.

Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.

Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.

Parsee and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

98, KING-STREET, MANCHESTER; 96, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON;
47, NORTH JOHN-STREET, LIVERPOOL;
80, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.
Capital One Million Sterling.

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Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of Property in Great Britain, in Foreign Countries, and the Colonies, at the usual rates.

The undersigned beg to give notice that they have been appointed Agents in Bombay to the above named Insurance Company and are now prepared to receive applications for all descriptions of Fire Insurances.

2, Apollo Street, Bombay. EDWARD BIGG & Co.

INSURANCES.

THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION (Limited).

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This Association provides SECURITY for the FIDELITY of PERSONS in SITUATIONS of TRUST and RESPONSIBILITY, and undertakes all descriptions of GUARANTEE BUSINESS at moderate Premiums.

Forms of proposal and every information may be obtained at the Offices of the undersigned, who have been appointed AGENTS of the Association in Bombay.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

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AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A. D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E. C.
GOVERNOR.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.
SUB-GOVERNOR. EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
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John P. Laurence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without profits.	Age next birth day.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively. One year.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively. Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	34 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 4
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Applications, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents for Bombay.
Bombay, 15th January, 1870.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 5, William IV., Cap. 64.

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
C. Peile, Esq.
E. Morriss, Esq.
W. F. Hunter, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
and
H. E. Bright, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... ... ... £8,650,615- 8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,693,344-18- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... £843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

SALES BY AUCTION.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at CHINCH BUNDER 1st ROW or STREET.—On THURSDAY, the 31st March, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 20th November 1867, by order of the Mortgagee, Kessowjee Toolseydass, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Sha Gungajal Sudeo, all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND partly belonging to the Government of India and partly Fazendaree belonging to the Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperança, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the northern side of the Chinch Bunder First Row or Street, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,382, and assessed under No. 18, containing by admeasurement 67 6/9 square yards, and containing by Fazendaree ground by admeasurement 56 4/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east side thereof partly by a passage and partly by the compound to the house of Pudumsey Dhunjee, on or towards the west side thereof by the Chinch Bunder First Row, or on or towards the north side thereof by a public passage for sweepers, and on or towards the south side thereof by Chinch Bunder First Row.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co.

AUCTIONEERS COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.
FORT, MEADOW STREET, No. 25.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Saturday next, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will hold their usual weekly sale at their auction rooms in Meadow Street, Fort, when they will submit the following for public competition.

Blackwood and other furniture, viz.:—chairs, couches, tables, &c., also a quantity of sundry goods, viz.:—China toys, plated tea spoons, magic lanterns, note papers, playing balls, pop guns, dolls, wooden pencils, iron buckles, socks, powder flasks, combs, tooth brushes, Cockles pills, tread bottles of jams, pickles, vinegar, tart fruits, Europe tobacco, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

Any horses and carriages offering.

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st March 1870.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,

Nos. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

AN AUCTION SALE of very elegant household furniture, &c., at Balmoral Hall, Bandora Hill.

On Saturday next, the 2nd April, at 1 o'clock P. M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the above-mentioned place, the very elegantly carved household furniture, &c, the property of a gentleman (changing the residence), the same comprises, a set of rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, tea and dessert sets, plated dish covers, curry dishes, cruet, egg and pickle frames, salvers, candlesticks, spoons and forks, cutlery, &c, and the furniture all elegantly carved well-seasoned blackwood consisting of a set of dining tables in 3 pieces, sideboard, whatnots, screens, circular half round pier, sofa and other tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing, dining-room and easy chairs, horned hatstand, chiffoniers, teapoys, ladies' writing table, bookstand, plated hanging double light argand lamps, wall shades, vases and ornaments, an American 8 day clock, iron bedstead, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, dressing and wash-hand tables, toilet glasses, towel horses, a rich Brussels carpet, a large musical box playing 10 airs, dispense articles, &c, &c

No catalogues and the property will be on view, 4 days previous to the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A new English-built buggy with a well-bred bay Arab horse, 5 years old. Price Rs. 900.

An English-built double-seated brougham by Kesterton with lamps, pole, &c

Madeira in cases.
Cases of Castillion brandy.
English white towels of sizes.
Few barrels of T beer in quarts and pints.
Few dozen best sherry in quarts.
For particulars apply to the undersigned

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 31st March 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY,

No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome English walnutwood, China, Ceylon-made ebonywood and elaborately carved blackwood furniture, Elkington's best plated rich crockery and glassware, beautiful crystal cut 10 and 12 light chandeliers, Tucker's plated single and 4 light argand lamps, magnificent pier glasses with console tables, a first-class English mahogany grand piano by John Broadwood and Sons, Thurston's full-size slate billiard table, a remarkably light English-built brougham by Thrupp and Maberly, London, horses, choice plants, &c., at ALTAMONT, Cumballa Hill.

On Monday the 4th, Tuesday the 5th, and Wednesday the 6th proximo, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, carriage, horse, &c., the property of GEORGE FOGGO, Esq., proceeding to Europe. The same comprises, elegant rich star cut glassware and dessert set to match by Osler, handsome green and gold and blue and gold dinner services, richly painted and gilt dessert ditto for 24 persons, Elkington's best platedware, such as a set of melon pattern dish covers containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet stand, ice pitcher, handsome epergne, dessert knives and forks with mother o'pearl handles in cases, a pair of double branched candlesticks with shades, cutlery, &c., elaborately carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 8 pieces for 24 persons, sideboard, dumb waitor, hatstand, elaborately carved easy, prediea and drawing-room chairs, full-backed conversation sofas, tete a tete couches, a handsome centre ottoman (consists of 2 sofas and 2 easy chairs) all covered with rich gold silk damask, magnificent arch pier glasses in rich gilt frames, handsome gilt console tables with marble tops (to match), a first-class English mahogany grand piano by John Broadwood and Sons expressly made to order for Indian climate with all the latest improvements, really a fine instrument, very elegant crystal cut 10 and 12 light chandeliers by Nash, Tucker's plated single and 4 light hanging argand lamps, handsome rich cut double branched wall girandoles, English oblong tables, pier and card tables, flower stands, rich Persian carpets and rugs, English walnutwood canterbury, elaborately carved arch and partition screens with attached pier table made to order, a valuable 8 day clock by "French" a first-rate mahogany full size slate Billiard table by "Thurston," a bronze 6 light Billiard lamp by Borroughes and Watts, China easy chairs and sofa (to match) Ceylon made ebonywood chairs and sofa, lady's writing table (unique) and writing cabinet engravings in rosewood and maple frames, alabaster, solid marble, and bronze figures, handsome vases, and lovely group of the three Graces after Canova, four post bedstead, camp cots, reclining sofas, light bed-room chairs, richly carved dressing tables, ditto washing ditto with handsome China furniture, almiras, clothes and gown presses, toilet and cheval glasses, bookshelves, China earthen bathing tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensils choice plants in pots and tubs, &c.

AT 2 P M.

A handsome English built brougham by Thrupp and Maberly, London.

A ditto grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.

A ditto chesnut ditto.

A set of English plated mounted double harness.

A hunting saddle and furniture by Peat, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, glass, and porcelainware, first-class carriages, horses, &c., at Breach Candy.

On Monday the 11th, and Tuesday the 12th proximo, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, carriages, horses, &c., the property of the Hon'ble SIR RICHARD COUCH, KNIGHT, Chief Justice.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Dog-cart, Arab horse and harness, the turn out in good order.

A bay Australian gelding, quiet, believed to be sound, heigh 14-3½.

Bombay, 31st March 1870. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY.

~~This day Thursday, the 31st instant, at 4 P.M.,~~ Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to public auction, on the premises, by order of Moorarjee Cullianjee, the mortgagee, on account of Venayeckrow Hurrichundjee, Esq., all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the oart called Raswaddy in the New Line Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, which said piece of ground premises contains by admeasurement 142½ feet in length and 56½ feet in breadth, or thereabouts, and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 136 of Pension, and No. 132 of Tax, bounded on the north by the public road called Lower Chawl Street, on the south by the vacant ground formerly belonging to Buggajee Punt, on the east by property of the house formerly belonging to Rambhut Madholka, and partly by the premises formerly the property of Juggunath Gopall Poy, and on or towards the west by the ground and premises of Shreecrishnajee Luxmonjee.

SALE of TIMBER.

On Saturday, the 2nd April, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, on the Tank Bunder.

150 teak square beams in convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 4th proximo, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, the following:—

8 bales grey shirtings
4 ditto ditto T cloth
3 ditto ditto madapollams
4 cases white jaconets
2 ditto 500 pieces 10 by 38 white cross over lenos
2 ditto 300 ditto 12 by 38 white stripe doria

An invoice of kerosine oil lamps from the celebrated maker Deitz and Co. consisting of porcelain and glass table lamps, hanging and bracket and hand lamps, hanging and bracket cabin lamps, spare chimnies, wicks, oil front for hanging and street lamps, &c.

2 first-rate chronometer by J. Murray

AT 2 P. M.

A bay Arab horse, 14-2, goes in harness

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND BUNGALOW IN LOVE LANE, MAZAGON.

On Wednesday, the 13th April at 4 P.M. Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to public auction on the premises, all that valuable property situate in Love Lane, Mazagon, close to the premises occupied by H. H. Aga Khan, consisting of 8,522 square yards or thereabouts of excellent land planted with valuable fruit trees together with the spacious mansion erected thereon two stories high very conveniently planned for the accommodation of its occupants with ample outhouses for servants, gardeners, horses, carriages, &c., all which said property is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the said Love Lane and partly by property now or late of Shah Veerjee Nursey, on or towards the west by property, now or late of Kursondass Runchordass, on or towards the north by the said Love Lane, and on or towards the south partly property now or late of Cursetjee Jamsetjee Furdonjee and partly by the property of Veerjee Nursey, all which property is assessed under No. 5, and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 30.

This property would be a most suitable residence for a Rajah or native chief having ample accommodation in all respects. The gardens are tastefully laid out, and while they form an attraction to the eye are a source of no small revenue. There are two magnificent built wells, which afford an ample supply of water for the irrigation of the property. The surrounding residence are those of H. H. Aga Khan, the Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, Hajee Esmail Hubib and others, and there can be little doubt that land in this vicinity will in time be anxiously sought after and will with difficulty obtained.

MOST VALUABLE LAND at BELLASIS ROAD, OPPOSITE the BYCULLA CLUB.

AUCTION SALE.

(Unless previously disposed of by Private Contract.)

On Wednesday, the 6th day of April next, Messrs. Crawford & Co., will submit to public auction, at their rooms, all that valuable tract of land having an extensive frontage on the Bellasis road and facing the Byculla Club premises, lately the property of Henry Rogers, Esq., and containing an area of 21,250 square yards or thereabouts.

The land will first be put up in two lots as follows.

LOT 1.

Containing an area of 13,432 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the said Bellasis Road, on or towards the south by the Chemical establishment lately the property of Mr. Rogers but now occupied by the Medical Stores Department of Government, on or towards the east by a road leading from the Bellasis Road to the said property of Government over which there is a right of way to the property comprised in lot 1, and on or towards the west by Lot 2 next described and which lands were formerly numbered 23 but are now entered under No. 70 in the Collector's Books.

LOT 2.

Containing an area of 7,818 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the said Bellasis Road, on or towards the south by property now or late of Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, on or towards the east by lot No. 1, already described, and on or towards the west by a new road lately constructed by the Bombay Municipality and which lands were formerly entered under Nos. 5, 6, and 7, and are now numbered 83, 84, and 85 by the Collector.

Should the biddings for the above lots or either of them not reach the reserved price, the said lot or lots will be bought in and again submitted to auction immediately afterwards subdivided into the following plots, namely:—

Lot 1 into plots numbered 1 containing 3,094 square yards.
2 " 3,586 "
3 " 3,074 "
4 " 3,678 "

A space being left between plots 1 and 2 for a carriage road which has been partly made and over which the purchaser of lots 1, 2, and 4, will have a right of way.

Lot 2 into plots numbered 5 containing 2,215 square yards.
6 " 2,830 "
7 " 2,773 "

each of which plots are distinctly marked off on a plan which will be produced at the sale and can be inspected at the office of the undersigned or of Messrs. Remington, Hore and Langley.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Remington, Hore and Langley, Solicitors, Apollo Street.

N.B.—The undersigned beg special attention to the following advantages which this property possesses. It is central in position quite open to the healthy westerly breezes. Has ample road frontage and must eventually become of great value.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An English-built neat light mail Phaeton nearly new, with a powerful showy bay Arab 6 years old free from vice, with a set of nearly new plated harness, a very attractive and respectable turn out can be seen at 2 hours' notice.

TO LET.—Two airy and commodious ROOMS on the upper floor of No. 3 Marine Street, very suitable for offices near the Custom House, Elphinstone Circle and most of the public offices.

WANTED to purchase a light English built new or nearly new Landeau, adapted for 1 horse.

Bombay, 31st March 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK, and Co., MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.